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KING'S SPEECH FAVORS PARLEY TO FREE RHINE

British Parliament Opens With Second Labor Government in Power

CLOSER FRIENDSHIP WITH U. S. SOUGHT

Stanley Baldwin Declares That There Will Be No Factious Opposition

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The King's speech read by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sankey, in the monarch's absence at the opening of the regular session of Parliament on July 2, announces that the Government will institute an examination of the electoral law besides appointing a commission to investigate the entire drink question and the carrying out of its other promises to foster disarmament, restore relations with Russia and help British unemployed.

Its only surprise is the announcement regarding the reform of the electoral law which is regarded as a bid for the Liberals' support since such a measure is not generally favored in Labor circles, though Mr. Lloyd George and his followers attach the greatest importance to it as being calculated to increase the representation of minority parties like their own in the House of Commons.

LONDON (AP)—The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, speaking on the debt question during his address in the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne in the House of Commons said, as to the question of some new agreement which would supersede the Dawes plan:

"We shall go back on none of our contracts, but we shall in future arrangements, not forget that the just business interest of our Nation cannot be sacrificed."

The Prime Minister dealt extensively with Great Britain's foreign relations, particularly those with the United States. His Government, he said, had two dominating concerns: First, relief of unemployment and social betterment, and, second, peace and security by the cordial co-operation of the nations of the world.

Essential to the latter was a better understanding with the United States.

"Preliminary and Explanatory"

"So far as America is concerned," continued the Premier, "the conversations that have been started are purely a preliminary and explanatory character. All our past experience shows how necessary that is, if we are to succeed in an object which I am perfectly certain is common to America and ourselves.

"The relations which have been growing up recently between the two countries, which I hope will be co-operators in all good causes of the world, have not been too happy. Both of us are aware of that, and are determined to do everything we can to change it. I can assure the House and the country that no time is being lost.

"The Kellogg Pact has been signed by practically all the nations of the world, and the Government is anxious to build upon it a disarmament policy which will recognize the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Religious Liberty in Soviet Russia Moves Forward

Sectarians Denounced as 'Our Class Enemies' in Anti-Religious Movement

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Moscow River witnessed an unusual scene when from 5 till 9 in the morning many Baptists were baptized in the river in a factory district, hundreds of workers with their families viewing the event. Permission to baptize was granted by the Moscow Soviet. The incident aroused the indignation of the press.

The Rabochaia Moskava newspaper points out that the Moscow Soviet permitted sectarians who are "our class enemies" openly to demoralize the working masses at a time when the struggle on the anti-religious front is being waged throughout the Soviet Union, when religious propaganda is forbidden and when religious education in schools is being replaced by anti-religious.

The Rabochaia Moskava further remarks that sectarians everywhere are trying to spread their baneful influence and by various means to deceive the watchfulness of the Soviet Union. The paper demands careful investigation of this case to prevent any repetition of such events. Of course, the recent law on religion, while forbidding any form of religious propaganda, permits freedom of religious worship and the carrying on of religious rites, and Baptists regard baptism as a rite, not propaganda.

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Fall of Tanaka Cabinet in Japan Brings Victory for Liberal Party

Japan's New Premier

Herbert Photos

YUKO HAMAGUCHI

Choice of Hamaguchi as Premier Is Blow to Bureaucrats

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Baron Tanaka, whose Conservative Government has held office in Japan for the past two years, announced the resignation of his ministry at 10 a. m. on July 2. At 11:15 Emperor Hirohito summoned Prince Saionji, former Premier and a member of the "Genro" (elder statesmen). At 12:30 he summoned Yuko Hamaguchi, one of the leaders of the Liberal Minseito Party and commanded him to assume the premiership.

Although the defeat of Baron Tanaka was brought about by the bureaucrats with Count Makino, a Satsuma clansman, as prime mover, Prince Saionji, who has always been a Liberal, insisted that Mr. Hamaguchi as principal leader of the opposition party should be named Premier.

This is considered a signal victory for constitutional government and a defeat for the bureaucracy, which generally favored Mr. Tokonami, a Satsuma clansman and head of the Shinto club minority party. It is possible that the move will definitely establish the rule in Japan that the main leader of the opposition must always succeed the outgoing Premier in cases where a change of government is necessary.

The personnel of the incoming Cabinet is already partially known. Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador to Washington in 1922, will be Foreign Minister, a choice that will be generally welcomed, as the Baron is considered by friend and foe to be one of the ablest of Japanese diplomats. Having served his country at the first disarmament conference in Washington, his services will prove highly valuable for a second one.

Although the Finance Minister, reported to be Junnosuka Inouye, is not definitely known, much optimism is felt in financial circles over the prospect of a liberal cabinet, more or less pledged to retrenchment, and the yen is already rising on the London and New York stock markets.

Educators Link Two Continents in Single Goal

Way Paved at Atlanta for Inter-American Group—Speeches in Spanish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A little meeting which is expected to prove of historic moment is being held at the invitation of the National Education Association during its convention here. For the first time representatives of educational associations of the North and South American continents are meeting to discuss their common problems.

Out of this preliminary conference are expected to come plans for a formal organizing congress to convene in a South American capital next summer where, it is hoped, the Inter-American Federation of Educational Associations will be launched.

"The preliminary conference is held to show the good will of the National Education Association toward the proposed inter-American federation," said Uel W. Lamkin, president of the N. E. A., in welcoming the delegates.

Eight Nations Represented

Distant Chile showed her good will by sending Jose Flores Munoz, a teacher delegate. Cuba sent four educators, including a woman, Señorita Catalina Fernandez de los Rios. Guatemala also has a woman envoy, Señorita Margarita Lloreda, as well as a man delegate, Mardoqueo Garcia. Other countries whose representatives are either here or on the way, are the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. With the United States, eight nations are represented.

The prime mover of the conference is Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett of Washington, D. C., a professor of international economics, who organized the second Pan-American Congress. Dr. Swiggett is an American, or, to put it in the words of a Cuban delegate, "An Inter-American."

The organizer visited eight of the Central and South American countries preliminary to holding this Atlanta meeting, and has received assurance from 19 Latin-American countries that they will participate in the organizing congress next year.

Mr. Lamkin is personally interested. "We shall not attempt to influence you," the N. E. A. president said to the visitors, "we merely want to sit in and learn from you. I expect this preliminary conference to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Prisoners' Code for 47 Nations Will Be Drafted

Swiss President Favors Added Guarantees of Humane Treatment

GENEVA (AP)—A diplomatic conference called to revise the Geneva convention of 1864, which established the International Red Cross, and to draw up an international code regarding treatment of prisoners of war, was opened here by Robert Haab, president of the Swiss Confederation.

Forty-seven nations were represented by about 140 delegates. The United States has a strong delegation, headed by Eliot Wadsworth, who was vice-chairman of the Red Cross during the war and subsequently Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. Others among this delegation are Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, and advisers from the State, War and Navy Departments.

The subjects under consideration were taken up at two preliminary conferences in Geneva in 1925 and 1923, when the Geneva convention was examined in the light of experiences during the World War.

Mr. Haab alluded to the Kellogg Peace Pact. This, as well as the League of Nations and various arbitration treaties, he said, placed means at the service of peace which gave great hopes for the future. So long as peace was not absolutely guaranteed, he added, it was the practical duty of governments to seek to render future wars as humane as tragic necessities allowed.

New 'Flying Wings' May Cut 5 Hours From Cross-Country Record by Air

Army Observation Plane Designed by Fokker to Reduce Wind Resistance Will Use Two 600-Horsepower Motors—Tests in About Five Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The new twin-engined army observation planes for which contracts were awarded recently to the Fokker Aircraft Corporation are to be little more than "flying wings," it has been revealed here.

The new type army planes are still closely guarded secrets of the Army Air Corps, the announcement of the contracts for their construction being made very prosaically by the War Department, but they probably will be the most radical departures from conventional airplane design ever attempted.

Their design is likely to influence the construction of all types of aircraft in the next few years. In appearance, they will be the closest approach yet made to the theoretical "flying wing" advocated by Anthony Fokker and other leading designers.

In flight they will appear as a single wing flashing through the air at a speed which is expected to exceed 180 miles an hour, despite their complement of three fliers and a heavy load. The only departure from the theoretical design will be the necessary tail surfaces to provide the controls.

The fuselage in which the pilots ride will be built almost flush with the surfaces of the single thick wing, while the two 600-horsepower Curtiss "Conqueror" engines will be mounted at the leading edge on either wing, in such a way as to reduce air turbulence and the resulting drag.

The expected speed of the new "flying wing" plane will enable reduction of the time of a cross-country flight to about 14 hours, if such a flight should be attempted, it was estimated. The present record for the eastbound transcontinental flight is 18 hours 58 minutes.

The new plane will obtain its large increase of speed over present types by its clean-cut design and the resulting low wind resistance.

The landing gear, which will be far from the conventional design, will be retractable, so that after taking off it may be drawn up and recessed into the fuselage-wing structure. The wing itself will be of full cantilever monoplane type. Lacking any material fuselage outside of the wing, the plane will not need struts of any kind. The two pilots and observer will be provided cockpits built into the thick wing.

Two experimental planes will be built in the Fokker company's plant in Wheeling, W. Va., and it is expected they will be ready for tests at Wright Field, Dayton, O., in about five months.

LEGGE ACCEPTS CHAIRMANSHIP OF FARM BOARD

Stone, Vice-Chairman—C. C. Teague Comes in—Hoover Is Highly Pleased

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The acceptance by Alexander H. Legge, president of the International Harvester Company, of President Hoover's invitation to be chairman of the new Federal Farm Board brings to the Federal service one of the greatest business leaders of the country.

All of the five men who have accepted appointments from the President to the board have done so at personal financial sacrifice, but Mr. Legge gives up more than any of the others. In taking charge of the Farm Board he is giving up a business post that pays him more than $100,000 a year salary, to accept $12,000 a year from the Government.

Mr. Legge and his colleagues made their sacrifice upon the personal plea of President Hoover, who urged upon them the need and importance of responding to their country's call in time of peace as willingly as they did in time of war.

President Hoover, in announcing Mr. Legge's acceptance, characterized it as "one of the greatest personal sacrifices made by an American citizen to serve his country."

The President also lauded the response of the other members of the board, pointing out that they too have given up much to take up the complicated and difficult task of administering the new Farm Relief Act.

In addition to the announcement of Mr. Legge's acceptance, the President also made known that Charles C. Teague of Santa Paula, Calif., one of the founders and president of the California Fruit Growers' Co-operative, had reconsidered his refusal to serve and had accepted an appointment.

The other three men who have been named are James C. Stone of Kentucky, president of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative, who will be vice-chairman of the board; Mr. Legge, accepting the chairmanship for only one year; C. B. Denman of Chicago, president of the National Livestock Producers' Federation, and Carl Williams of Oklahoma City, editor of the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman.

With the exception of Mr. Legge all the other appointees were recommended to the President by farm leaders and agricultural organizations. In the case of Mr. Legge the President by a nation-wide inquiry among the agricultural groups ascertained that they approved the idea of an outstanding business man being on the board and when he suggested Mr. Legge they heartily indorsed his nomination.

Mr. Legge was born on a Wisconsin farm and worked on a farm until 1891 when he entered the employ of the McCormick Reaper Company, advancing by promotion until 1922 when he became president of the International Harvester Company. During the war he was chairman of the War Industries Board and manager

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

JAILING OF FARMER BY CHURCH COURT STARTS PROTEST

Invoking of Old Law in England Brings Novel Experience to Dairyman

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A constitutional issue arises as a sequel to a remarkable imprisonment in Bedford Jail, when John Henry Stevens, Cambridgeshire County Councillor and dairy farmer, was sentenced by the consistory (ecclesiastical) court of the diocese of Ely for contempt of court in failing to repair the chancel of the ancient church of Hauxton.

R. Hopkin Morris, Liberal, is consequently introducing into Parliament a bill to repeal the law giving power to ecclesiastical courts for recovery of debt and for committal of defaulters. Men are working night and day to complete work at Hauxton Church.

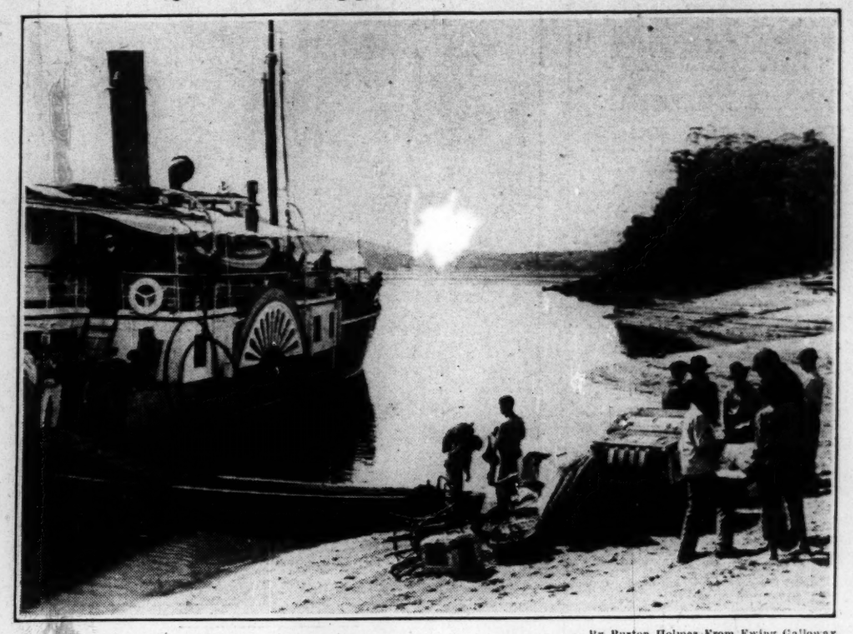
It is believed that the Consistory Court's powers under the act of William IV have not been exercised during the last century. Mr. Stevens' decision to take legal action depends on the result of inquiries now being made.

THE MAN IN THE TWEED FEDORA FIRES A CANNON CRACKER

Read about his ludicrous Fourth of July festivities

Tomorrow on the EDITORIAL PAGE

Explorers of Opportunity in South America



By Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway

Immigrants to Argentina From Italy and Elsewhere Landing Far Up the Parana River—in the Argentine "Back Country."

FRANCE REVOLTS AGAINST HIGH COST OF LIVING

Organization of 12,000,000 Persons Formed to Protect Rights—Press Joins In

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Consumers in France have joined in an enormous organization numbering 12,000,000 persons in order to protect their interests and to bring pressure on Parliament to reduce living costs. Already its central committee has carried its first recommendations to the members of the Chamber of Deputies and the campaign against the high cost of living is being picked up by the press.

The Government has just announced that the tax reductions provided for in the budget for this year are about to take effect. This relief amounts in all to 1,500,000,000 francs. Critics, however, like Leon Meyer, a deputy, and the Mayor of Havre declare that it should be double this amount for the people to feel any real lifting of the burden.

Actually the Government tax alleviations hardly bear on the indirect contributions which touch the consumer so closely, whereas the state gets more than half its income from this source. M. Meyer strongly urges a wide support of the demand put forward by the General Confederation for the Defense of the Consumer for a reduction of the so-called indirect taxes.

Treasury receipts in France are augmenting, it is claimed unnecessarily, and it is the consumer who pays. The slowing down of the activity, as a result within France is evidenced, it is said, by the increasing imports. The value of the exports is exceeded monthly by roughly 1,000,000,000 francs. This, the consumers' syndicate, according to its secretary, Gen. Marcel Lehmann, expects to remedy by the collaboration of producers, distributors and public authorities alike, by collecting statistics and putting forward constructive suggestions, whereby what it terms artificial evils may be eliminated. It is believed the new body will render a service to the whole nation.

Workers Migrate With Summer Between Italy and Argentina

'Swallows' From Europe Cross Equator Twice a Year for Field Labor—Ravioli Familiar Dish to Buenos Aires, While Lombardy Hears Politics of Pampas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Swallow immigration—la immigracion golandrina—is the typically picturesque Spanish phrase coined by the Argentines to describe a phenomenon of great sociological interest and of far-reaching effect upon the economic life of two countries, in the Old World and in the New.

It is applied to that great horde of Italian farm laborers who go from Italy to Argentina each year to harvest the great wheat crop of the pampas and then return to their homes and fields in Italy, repeating the round trip each year. This is made possible by the reversal of seasons encountered in crossing the equator and these migratory workers live in perpetual summer, avoiding winter hibernation in both hemispheres. Thus they emulate the swallow in flying south in the northern winter to another summer and returning when winter has come to the southern hemisphere.

This movement has been going on since the latter part of the last century, but reached its peak between 1907 and 1913 when it involved between 50,000 and 70,000 persons per year. It was completely suspended during the World War and has not been renewed since on the same scale, although it is still a factor of much importance in the life of Argentina.

The factors making possible this great migratory labor movement include the aforementioned reversal of seasons, cheap steerage fares offered by the Italian steamers plying between the two countries, and the scarcity of cheap labor in Argentina at harvest time, when there is scant employment for it at other seasons of the year.

Wages Not Sole Attraction

There are other attractions to draw these enterprising workmen to Argentina. The wages paid are not high according to North American standards, but to the poorly paid Italian laborer $30 to $40 a month plus food, lodging and transportation from Buenos Aires to the harvest fields is an attractive sum. He finds a country in which over 2,000,000 of his fellow countrymen are already established as permanent residents, in which the climate is very similar to that of northern Italy, from which most of the migratory Italians come to Argentina, and in which he will have little or no language difficulty. Italian is spoken on

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

French Chamber Asked to Ratify War Debt Accord

Parliamentary Committee Votes to Advise Acceptance of Mellon-Bérenger Pact

PARIS (AP)—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 15 against 8, recommended ratification of the Mellon-Bérenger debt settlement with a reservation, not yet specified, introduced in the bill.

An initial move to make the French debt payments to the United States dependent on receipts from Germany by incorporating such a provision in the bill for ratification of the Mellon-Bérenger accord was made by Deputy Marcel Heraud.

He submitted such an amendment to the Chamber of Deputies Finance Commission and in Parliament's present attitude many observers think the Chamber is likely to insist on it.

The reservation, which is in the form of a substitute article for the Government's bill, provides that the war debts of France will be required to be paid only to the same extent as the war debts due France, meaning German reparations, are recovered. It added that any reduction in receipts from Germany, unless accepted by France, will apply in the same proportion to war debts to the United States.

All Gibraltar Cheers Spanish Fliers as They Step Off British Rescue Ship

Lieutenant Kilroy of H. M. S. Eagle and Crew Share Honors With Men Picked Up at Sea in Disabled Airplane Off Azores

GIBRALTAR (AP)—Maj. Ramon Franco and his companions on the attempted transatlantic flight from Spain to New York landed at Gibraltar from the rescue ship H. M. S. Eagle on July 2.

Along the streets and waterfronts in all directions were thousands who had come to see them and cheer them on their rescue after a week's floating in the Atlantic in the region of the Azores, where they were forced down because of fuel shortage.

Major Franco and his companions, Maj. Eduardo Gonzales Gallarza, Capt. Ruiz de Alda and Mechanic Pedro Madariaga, came ashore in launches and were formally received by Sir Alexander Godley, Governor, and Rear Admiral Berwick Curtis, commanding the British Gibraltar naval force.

Report Formally to Governor

They thanked the Governor and the Rear Admiral for their rescue by the British aircraft carrier and then in automobiles accompanied by Spanish officials, proceeded by the nearby Spanish towns of La Linea and Algeciras, big crowds cheering and waving British and Spanish flags. The festivities continued all day.

How he followed a fantastic light gleam near the Azores Saturday morning to save the Spanish transatlantic aviators, was told by Lieut. R. A. Kilroy of the Eagle.

Lieutenant Kilroy, who is also attached to the Royal Flying Corps, was on watch before dawn on Saturday, June 29. At 4 a. m. there was a weird beam to the south of him. It might have been most anything, but Lieutenant Kilroy turned the Eagle about and in a few minutes was able to make out the plane, with the four Spaniards aboard, waving and gesticulating.

Major Describes the Rescue

Lieutenant Kilroy was reticent, but Major Franco was more voluble. He told how they sent out wireless messages after they came down southeast of the Azores. These gave their position, but apparently they were not picked up. Day after day they drifted with the wind, and on their fifth and sixth days afloat, Thursday and Friday, June 27 and June 28, there was a heavy sea.

On the morning of Saturday, June 29, Maj. Gonzales Callarza saw a vessel's lights, probably 20 miles away. The aviators flashed their own bengal lights and sent up some rockets. They were overjoyed a little later to see the craft turn in their direction and make way rapidly toward them.

The fliers were taken aboard, and at 6 o'clock, two hours after they were sighted, their plane was lifted up by the carrier's hoists and lodged on deck. Lieutenant Kilroy said Major Franco and his three companions were exceedingly cheerful, despite their plight.

Series of Parleys Hinted in Europe

Powers Searching for Method of Procedure for Action on Young Plan

PARIS (AP)—A series of official conferences, instead of one general parley, may be arranged as a sequel to the Young plan for reparation payments.

Some officials think the first meeting might be restricted to representatives of the governments and members of the Reparation Commission. Delegates from all other interested governments could be invited to attend the final conference.

France and the other nations are concentrating on the problem of the best procedure to be adopted. There is speculation as to whether the United States would send a delegate, it being pointed out that the United States has an interest in the distribution of the German annuities.

POLAND HALTS CASE AGAINST MINISTER

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The State Tribunal decided, after 11 hours' discussion, to suspend the case against Gabriel Czechowicz until the Diet decided whether or not the credit opened by this former Financial Minister in excess of budget provisions was justifiable.

The press on each side claims the tribunal's decision as a victory.

SLOW BUSINESS IN EUROPE LAID TO TRADE WALLS

America's Great Market Area Called Secret of Prosperity

LEAGUE REPORT GIVES PRODUCTION FIGURES

North America's Commerce Up 61 Per Cent Since 1913, Leading List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The Economic section of the League has published a Memorandum on Production and Trade which supplies a key to the economic progress of the world since 1913 to the present time. It shows that the world is producing more than it did before the war and is consequently richer. But against this must be set the increase in population estimated at 9 per cent and the difficulty of comparing the post-war and pre-war standards of existence.

Much of the increased production had to be used to make good the waste of war and of the present production in manufactured goods a certain amount consists of articles which were hardly known before the war or not used to anything like the same extent. Thus the growth of the automobile industry and the electrical and aluminum industries, wireless receiving sets, knitted overgarments, artificial silk, has set a higher standard of comfort and pleasure.

North America Leads

But the fact remains that a large part of the world does not enjoy these articles in the same proportion as other more fortunate countries. In fact, the production of wealth has developed much more rapidly in America, for instance, than in Europe, so that the 20 per cent increase in the quantity of goods exchanged does not necessarily mean that the standard of existence is much higher as a whole. Thus by 1927, Europe's share in the international trade of the world had fallen as compared with 1913 by 14 per cent, while the share of North America had risen by 28 per cent, that of Asia by 27 per cent, and that of Oceania by 15 per cent.

It is North America which stands out in the picture, for it has increased its quantum of trade by 61 per cent, as compared with 8 per cent for all Europe, the net increase in value added by manufacture in terms of pre-war prices being nearly 100 per cent greater in the United States than it was before the war. The comparatively small increase in European trade is due to the fact that the export trade of Russia and eastern and central Europe, in spite of the remarkable recovery of Germany, was 14 per cent lower in 1927 than in 1913, although that year was a much better year than the previous one for Europe as a whole.

Level of 1913 Exceeded

The year 1927 indeed produced striking progress in Europe, its total of recorded trade exceeding the 1913 level for the first time. All Europe, including its central and eastern countries, took a jump forward, Germany and Poland going more rapidly ahead than other European countries, owing to their large borrowings.

A striking fact brought out by the "Memorandum on Production and Trade" is that the slow progress of trade in Europe is not due to reduced local production of foodstuffs and raw materials. It is due, says the memorandum, to obstructions to the free international exchange of goods and to restrictions on labor, to the contraction of certain overseas markets for manufactured goods in countries which have developed their own industries, and to the reduced supplies of new capital savings available for lending abroad and thus stimulating trade. Eastern Europe, including Russia, has been most affected by these artificial obstructions to trade.

America, on the other hand, largely owes her prosperity to the absence of trade barriers throughout the Union, and if Europe could follow her example and pull down her interstate tariff-walls, there is no doubt that it would enormously increase its prosperity, for each country would then manufacture the goods which it was best suited to produce and mass production would become the order of the day.

Nationalists Back Tariffs

The tariffs have become an expression of the nationalist policies of Europe and as such are likely to increase their hold on the governments which still think it necessary to make their countries as self-dependent as possible.

More hopeful as a sign of world progress is the gradual closing of the gap between the world's output of raw material and food and the production of manufactured goods.

It may seem at first sight an advantage to the manufacturer that he should be able to obtain more raw materials and food with a given quantity of finished goods than he did before the war.

But the lower purchasing power of the basic industry of agriculture and the heavy unemployment in the coal mining and cognate industries is probably a greater handicap to European trade than the advantage of cheap raw material and foodstuffs. For there is a maladjustment here which prevents the expansion of the European domestic market owing to the low purchasing power of what is still the principal industry in Europe. Moreover, the maintenance of large numbers of unemployed in the mining industry adds a heavy burden to the cost of production in countries like Great Britain.

CRY FOR TAX CUT FOLLOWS NEWS ABOUT SURPLUS

Politicians True to Form, But Hoover Is Reported Against Any Reduction

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Announcement by the Treasury of a surplus invariably stirs a demand for a tax reduction and the most recent report of a $185,000,000 balance proved no exception.

No sooner was the news made known by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, than political quarters, particularly those in opposition to the Administration, began to talk about "tax reduction."

President States Position

President Hoover wasted no time in making known his views on the situation.

"We are giving careful study to the possibility of tax reduction," the President said. "We all hope that the situation may work out on the side of a safe surplus for material relief. We must determine three things before there can be any conclusion upon the subject.

"First, we must know what the effect will be of the legislation during the last 12 months which has greatly increased expenditures for the present fiscal year beyond the original budget. The new enlarged program for naval armaments, the increased expenditure on army and navy aviation, the rebuilding of army posts and increased expenditures on veterans' services, in addition to the necessities in the Mediterranean fly and farm relief work—have all intervened since the budget was passed by Congress.

"Second, we must know how far we can reduce expenditures of the Government in other directions to partially compensate for these increases imposed during the past 12 months. We know that expenditures for the fiscal year just passed exceed the original budget by over $200,000,000 and much of the legislation expanding expenditures has not yet come into effect. The completion of the budget for the year beginning July 1, 1930, will be helpful in determining the rate of these increased expenditures.

"Third, we must know how far the increase in revenue is due to the temporary stock exchange activity."

Administration, congressional and treasury leaders likewise make it clear that the President proposes to be on much safer economic ground than at present exists before initiating tax revision. The $185,000,000 surplus, in the eyes of Republican leaders, is a matter of much satisfaction and comfort, but in no sense an inducement to Government splurging, either in tax cuts or expenditures.

According to those in the know, a surplus, in the eyes of Republican of vital influence in maintaining the nation's economic and financial morale, but it can be used just as effectively to reduce the tax burden without tax cutting legislation. By applying the sum to the national debt, interest charges are reduced just that much, and thereby a very appreciable saving is effected for the taxpayer.

Democratic leaders greeted the news of the $185,000,000 surplus with exclamations of "I told you so!" and demands for a tax cut. Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, and Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, ranking members of the Senate Finance Committee, described the announcement of the surplus as "the same old story," pointing out that Mr. Mellon has repeatedly underestimated Treasury receipts, often by hundreds of millions of dollars.

With an important Congressional campaign shaping up for next year the demand for tax reduction is certain to be agitated, especially among certain of the Senatorial group who face re-election. It is a popular issue, and with a minimum of responsibility involved for the opposition party.

How the alignment forms up is indicated by the first declarations on the question. The Republican leaders of both chambers, Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Willis C. Hawley, Representative from Oregon, turned down the proposition of a tax cut with emphasis. Democratic leaders, among them Claude Swanson, Senator from Virginia, insisted that a reduction be undertaken.

Yet even among the Democrats there was no indication of unity on the subject. William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, agreed with Mr. Smoot on the matter, and Mr. Simmons asserted that he was unprepared to commit himself.

Czechs Suspend Hungarian Road as Reprisal Act

Arrest of Agent in Border Station Causes Strained Relations

Special from Monitor Bureau

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Czechoslovakia and Hungary, whose relations have been strained for some time, were further estranged by the arrest, July 1, of Vincent Pecha, a railroad official working in behalf of Czechoslovakia, on suspicion of espionage.

The situation became aggravated when the Czechoslovakian Government, as a measure of reprisal, ordered the suspension of all railroad service over the border at Hidasmeneti. This affects Hungarians very severely, as thousands of them at this season are in the habit of proceeding to Tatra and other Czech pleasure resorts.

The Czechoslovakian authorities assert that Mr. Pecha was having a meal quietly in the railroad restaurant when two Hungarian gendarmes with revolvers entered and forced him to throw up his hands. They searched him, and, it is stated, put him in chains without adequate evidence to warrant his detention. The restaurant owner, who defended him, also was arrested, but later was released because he was a Hungarian citizen.

The newspapers print vigorous editorials, urging the Government to take drastic action.

Sixth Trunk Line Seen in Rail Plan

Wabash Project Said to Entail Still Another—Protests Are Foreseen

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The new trunk line plan presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Wabash Railway would result in the development of six major rail systems in the eastern part of the United States, according to analysis of the application by transportation authorities here.

The Wabash petitioned for permission to weld 14 railroads into a fifth trunk line in the eastern part of the United States, and offered the plan for a sixth trunk line as "optional." Rail executives, after studying the scheme, declare that its completion would entail the development of the sixth trunk line.

Both proposed trunk lines, they add, may be expected to meet strong protests since they would require a substantial part of the railroads already petitioned for by the Baltimore & Ohio and by the Van Sweringen interests in their own merger programs.

The sixth trunk line, of approximately 5000 miles and with a capital investment of $800,000,000, would extend from St. Louis to New York by way of Chicago and Buffalo.

$6,000,000 FOR PARKS PROPOSED IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Recommendation that a $6,000,000 park and recreation playground acquisition program be adopted here was made in the report of the New York City Recreation Committee, just made public. Funds to buy the land are already in hand and in sight the report said.

The committee further urged an increase in the salaries of playground directors, which were described as "woefully inadequate" and as "keeping standards down."

HOOVER WILL CALL CHILD WELFARE PARLEY

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover announces he is arranging to call a national conference on child welfare to be held at the White House within nine months or a year.

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Reviving History at Lynn Tercentenary

Upper—Alva Irving as a Paper Doll, the Purington Paper Company's Prize-Winning Entry in Tercentenary Parade. Lower, Left to Right—Marchioness Towshend; Benjamin N. Johnson, Chairman of the Tercentenary Committee, and Marquis Townshend, Reviewing Parade.

Old Indian Sign of Peace Invoked as Symbol of Anglo-American Amity

Mayor of English Lynn Renews Pledge at American Lynn's Tercentenary Celebration—Parade of 700 School Children Is Feature of Second-Day Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass.—The Indian sign of peace which greeted English settlers in America three centuries ago has just been exchanged again as a pledge between the New World and a friend from England.

It was not on the program of Lynn's tercentenary celebration marking the 300 years of progress since the days of the Old Third Plantation and the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It came spontaneously as a symbol of the good will between the two cities of Lynn in England and the United States.

The Marchioness Townshend, Mayor of King's Lynn, Eng., spoke on the program sponsored by the Lynn Historical Society. Before recounting the history of the British city from which the American settlement took its name, she extended her open hand high above her head.

Indian Sign of Peace

"This," she said, "is the Indian sign of peace. I bring it from the people of the British Isles to Lynn as an evidence of friendship and ask you to return it."

Immediately the audience of more than 1500 persons extended their hands to return the simple greeting.

The Marchioness, as the guest of honor, earlier in the day reviewed the five-mile historical and floral parade, in which more than 7000 school children participated.

The historical section of the parade formed a complete pageant, tracing the history of Lynn and New England from the earliest discoveries of the coast of America to its present period of industrial development.

The "Coming of the Norsemen," depicting the Viking seamen who are thought to have crossed the Atlantic nearly 2000 years ago, led the parade, followed by floats representing the early colonial days, the period of the Revolution, Lynn's tea party, the first Continental Congress and other significant historical events.

First Tannery Pictured

The first tannery in America, built by Francis Ingalls in Lynn in 1632, the first meeting house and the first successful iron works were among the things which the floats pictured.

The Marchioness, in the reviewing stand, had a greeting for hundreds of the young folks who passed, and after the parade was taken upon a visit to several shoe factories where she greeted the men and women workers with the same cordiality that has marked her appearance everywhere in Lynn.

Since her arrival the Marchioness has conferred an unusual honor upon the Rev. William B. Oliver, pastor of the First Parish Congregational church, in the form of an appointment as "Chaplain to Lord Townshend in Raynham Hall, upon the request of King George of England."

The post was formerly held by the Rev. Samuel Whiting, first preacher of the Third Plantation, the title of royal chaplain having been given him while he was chaplain at Raynham Hall, preceding his ministry in Lynn in 1636.

Airmen Foresee Flying Era Ahead

Radio Will Conquer Fog, Declares Airplane Transport Official

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—Air mindedness of America, members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in session here were told, will result in all first-class mail being hauled through the air and most of the rapid passenger traffic and nearly all fast express being conveyed by airplanes.

The prediction was made by P. G. Johnson, Seattle, Wash., president of Boeing Air Transport, Inc., who credited Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's flight over the Atlantic with impressing the American people with the possibilities in aviation.

Fog, the foe of the air pilot, will be conquered, W. A. Patterson, general traffic manager of the Boeing Company, said, with the completion of the radio communication system between airports and planes.

URUGUAY STUDIES PLAN FOR $75,000,000 LOAN

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Gabriel Terra, national counsellor, has presented to the National Council the Administration project for the issue of an external loan of $75,000,000 at 5½ per cent interest, destined to conversion of the floating debt, which now is $7,000,000 external and $77,000,000 internal.

KINGSHIP'S BURDENS STYLED HEAVY LOAD

LONDON (AP)—The burdens of kingship are aptly illustrated in two slim volumes which have just been deposited in the Imperial War Museum. They detail in brief His Majesty's activities during the World War.

The volumes, privately compiled and only recently brought to the knowledge of the War Museum, show the King traveled 50,000 miles during the war; he visited the French and Belgian fronts five times; visited the grand fleet four times, held 457 navy, army and air inspections; 320 hospital inspections; 278 inventitures; and personally conferred more than 50,000 decorations.

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Garment Workers Strike for $5 Rise

Union Calls Members Out as Protest to 'Sweatshop Conditions'

NEW YORK (AP)—Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, an A. F. of L. organization, have been called out on strike for a $5 a week wage increase, and to protest against alleged sweatshop conditions in the industry.

The union has a membership of 85,000, but because of the slack season only 15,000 were at work. Union officials said these conditions crept back after the split in 1926, between the left and right wings of the workers.

The left wing, a Communist organization, has also called a strike, charging that the right wing strike was arranged by connivance of the union and the employers to swell the treasury of the union.

NEW PROCESS SAVES ON GASOLINE MAKING

BUDAPEST (AP)—A new method of extracting gasoline from coal in greater quantities and at a lower cost than by any existing process has been discovered by Prof. Joseph Varga, of the Budapest Technical University.

Professor Varga's method, which is said to differ entirely from American and German systems, makes it possible to extract from 60 to 70 per cent of gasoline directly from tar drawn from bituminous coal fields. A corporation will be formed to exploit Hungary's extensive coal fields for gasoline on his formula.

De Priest Calls on Negro Voters to Assert Rights

Congressman Says Tea Incident Being Used to Win Back Solid South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—Negroes of the United States were called upon to organize and assert through the ballot box their civil and political rights by Oscar de Priest (R.), Representative in the House from the First Illinois District, at the twentieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held here. He was announced as the first Negro to sit in Congress in almost 30 years.

"I do not intend to ask for any special legislation for the Negro and I shall oppose any such legislation introduced by anyone else," he said. "I intend to devote as much of my time to the needs of my white constituents as to my black. In only one respect do I intend to favor Negroes, and that is in my appointments of boys to the army and naval academies at West Point and Annapolis. I intend to appoint none but Negro boys to those schools as long as I am in Congress, or until some white Congressman appoints a Negro. I believe Negroes of the United States are entitled to have some of their boys in those schools."

Representative De Priest referred to Southern Democrats' criticism of Mrs. Hoover for inviting his wife to the White House for tea. It is his opinion "they are trying to use the incident as a political effort to win the Solid South back to the Democratic Party."

He declared that millions need to be spent to enforce amendments to the Constitution which he said are being violated in the South.

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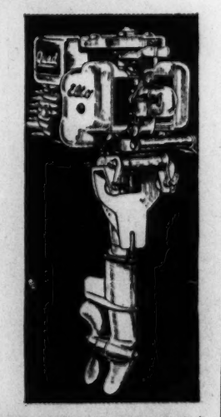
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'TEACH TO LIVE,' HOME ECONOMY GROUP ADVISED

Delegates to Hear Swiss Consul—N. E. A. Recognizes Need of Work

"To train young people in the art of living" is the ideal for home economics instruction stressed by speakers of the American Home Economics Association, meeting in Boston for its twenty-second annual convention.

"We are not teaching a subject, but an individual," states Miss Agnes H. Craig, supervisor of home economics in Springfield, Mass.

Encouragement for their program came to the home economists with the announcement that the National Education Association, meeting in Atlanta, Ga., had voted to include a department of supervisors and teachers of home economics.

Victor Neff, Swiss consul in New York, will address the convention as a representative of the International Federation of Home Economics Instruction, with headquarters in Freiburg, Switz. European educators are accepting the American theory of home economics instruction, as evidenced by the journals dealing with that subject on the continent and in England.

Increasing contacts with home economists in Europe are favored. A recommendation of the executive committee of the American association provided that worldwide home making studies should be undertaken, with special reference to the relations of producer, distributor and consumer. The English Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects has also been co-operating with the American groups, which have emphasized the development of an "attitude toward the home," rather than skill in the details of housekeeping, as the chief function of the home economics teacher.

"Our desire is to inculcate an attitude toward home life which will include selective judgment, resourcefulness, and administrative ability," stated Miss Craig. Teachers of home economics must have a wide cultural background in order that they may impart to their students a broader vision of the home as the center of inspiration for activity, is the sentiment which several speakers have emphasized.

Reorganization of the association better to meet the demands of progressive movements in home economics instruction is being introduced through a new grouping of the departments of the association. Under the direction of a co-ordinating committee, four subject matter divisions and 11 professional departments are being established for experiment during the coming year.

In connection with the convention, several attractive booths demonstrating improved methods of handling foods and clothing are provided for the delegates.

Each Member of Congress Gets Small Dollar Note

WASHINGTON (AP)—Members of Congress have found themselves possessed of dollar bills they cannot spend.

The Treasury has sent to each member one of the new small dollar notes. If any get into circulation before Secretary Mellon issues an order making them legal tender, however, the Department will have them taken up. They were sent out only so that the Senators and Representatives could see what they are like.

Until July 10 Congressmen can exhibit these to curious friends.

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Their flavor is just right;
They make you long for just one more;
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FRENCH LINE STOPS SERVING WET PARTIES

No More Drink Accessories at Sailing Time—Help Us Observe Law, It Asks

NEW YORK (AP)—The French Line has moved to discourage liquor drinking at "bon-voyage" parties aboard its vessels.

Passengers and their friends who boarded the liner France before sailing time found that stewards had orders not to serve ginger ale, mineral water or glasses and ice.

"The Prohibition Laws" said a notice posted on each stateroom door, "forbids furnishing accessories with knowledge that same are for use in the consumption of intoxicating liquor."

"The notice asked the passengers to co-operate in observance of the law in order "to avoid embarrassing situations."

"Bon-voyage" parties, said to have been made wet by liquor brought aboard by passengers and their friends, recently have caused several steamship lines anxiety. Some of the lines which have changed their sailing time from night to day were said to have been influenced in part by a desire to discourage drinking at the parties.

Oregon State College Finds Little Drinking

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Not only do college students here observe the Eighteenth Amendment, but they are in sympathy with the sentiment of prohibition. There is little drinking by Oregon State Agricultural College students, insist the members of 35 fraternities and nine men's clubs. There are fraternity regulations against drinking, but seldom are these regulations called into use, fraternity men say.

Only a few men were found strongly opposed to prohibition in a recent poll on the subject here, while a much larger group favored modification of the present law to permit the sale of light wines and beer. The majority were decidedly in favor of prohibition as it stands.

Not only are the fraternities lined up against the liquor question, but the college administration has taken a decided stand against offenders. Dr. W. J. Kerr, president of the college, has gone on record as favoring the quick dismissal of any student caught violating the prohibition act.

Mrs. Sabin Heads Wet Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, who quit the Republican National Committee to lead a campaign among women for modification of the national prohibition laws, has announced that her organization's first job is going to be a checkup to see how the number of speakeasies today compares with the number of saloons in the old days.

"We're going to get at it just as soon as we complete our permanent organization this fall," she said. "We're going to form committees to make the investigation, all over the country."

Two Dry Agents Arrested

NEW YORK (AP)—Two federal prohibition agents have been arrested, accused of convoying a fleet of liquor trucks on Long Island.

The agents, John J. Kerrigan and John J. Calnan, were held in $3000 bail each after William Lindsay of Peconic, N. Y., deputy sheriff, told a United States commissioner he found them escorting a caravan of five trucks through Riverhead, N. Y., on the night of June 19.

Seeks to Bar Near Beer

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—A uniform state liquor law barring sales and transportation of near beer, regardless of alcoholic content, is being drafted by John B. Hammond, dry crusader, for introduction in the legislatures of all states. He said the work is being done on behalf of the National Civic League, with which he is connected.

It was under an Iowa law similar to this that Mr. Hammond recently attempted to confiscate, through search warrant, 10 carloads of Wisconsin beer at Des Moines. The test suit was dismissed in Municipal Court.

Canada Says Boat Fired On

WINDSOR, Ont. (AP)—H. B. Jackson, Assistant Chief Customs Inspector of Canada, has received a report that a United States customs patrol boat had fired on a rum scout craft in Canadian waters. The rum scout, which escaped, was damaged by bullets, the report said.

Guest Drinker Not Guilty

ASHEVILLE, N. C. (AP)—One who takes a drink at the invitation of a friend is not guilty of illegal possession or transportation of liquor. The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals has so ruled in an insurance case. S. P. Flickinger, his fiancée and the wife of his host drank cocktails in which there was wood alcohol. The insurance company objected to paying a policy on his wife on the ground that he had been negligent by violating the prohibition law.

No Border Fence, Says Mellon

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Mellon has denied published reports that the Treasury was considering erecting a seven-foot barbed wire fence along the Canadian border to stop rum runners. The reports which caused concern in London, he said, had never been mentioned in any way in the Treasury.

Peace Emphasized at Dominion Day Banquet in London

Lord Reading Expresses Hope of Good Results From Anglo-American Conversations

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Earl of Reading at the Dominion Day dinner here said that the United States and other great powers agreed with the British Commonwealth of Nations that war had to come to an end and were as one in the desire for peace. They looked forward with great interest to what was now happening and to the work in store for the present British Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary. They hoped that from the present conversations with the United States, good-will would result and they would see a practical step taken. Then they would have even a greater opportunity for industrial prosperity, economic advancement, greater contentment and even that greater influence which he believed Canada would exercise in the counsels of the Empire.

The Rev. H. J. Cody, ex-Minister of Education for Ontario, touching upon the new United States tariff, said that Canada was not going to make this a grievance or to allow it to impair in the slightest degree those sentiments of good will that had always characterized the relations between Canada and the United States.

But there had come a crisis in the whole course of interimperial trade relations. From one end of Canada to the other there was a desire for closer trade relations with the Motherland and with other parts of the Empire. If there was a reasonable effort to get together, perhaps $200,000,000 of Canadian trade might be diverted to the Motherland.

LEAGUE GIVES FUNDS TO ARMENIAN REFUGEES

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The League of Nations has allocated 2,000,000 francs for the settlement of land for Armenian refugees in northern Syria, it is announced from Beirut. The message adds that a special League delegate has arrived there to begin preparations.

Notable Boston Landmark

Faneuil Hall, in Boston, Originally Was a Market and Is, In Part, So Today; but Also It Is a Free Meeting Place for Citizenry.

Faneuil Hall, 'the Cradle of Liberty,' Is Second Oldest Building in Boston

Completed in 1742 as Gift of Peter Faneuil to the Town on Condition That Town Regulate and Maintain It as Market—Added To Since

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

Peter Faneuil, a wealthy merchant of one of the refugee Huguenot families, sent word to the town authorities in 1740 that he would be pleased to build a market house at his own expense on town's land in Lock Square.

In 1734 there had been three markets; one in North Square, one in Dock Square and the other on the site of what was later Boylston Market. A bell was rung daily at sunrise to announce the opening of the markets for business. The Dock Square Market was most frequented. In 1736-7 a mob, disguised as clergymen, demolished it, because a contention had arisen among the people as to whether they would be served by the marketmen at their own houses in the old way, or market at fixed localities.

Peter Faneuil made only one condition for his gift; that was that the town legally authorize it, enact proper regulations to govern it, and maintain it as a market. The offer was courteously received, but the vote gave it only the unflattering majority of seven. In 1742 the building was completed, and is the second oldest building in Boston.

In 1761 the interior was burned out and the next year rebuilt. In 1805, under the direction of the great architect, Charles Bulfinch, it was much enlarged and improved. Its width was doubled and a story was added. The large hall, having a gallery on three sides, was added in 1806. Copies hang there now of portraits of the notable public men of that day, but the originals have long since been removed to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for safety.

From the time it was rebuilt and large enough to hold them, all important public meetings were held there; the demonstrations leading up to the Revolution gave the impetus to the movement for independence which resulted in the calling of Faneuil Hall "The Cradle of Liberty", a name which is now contained, side by side with the name of its donor, in schoolbooks and in popular thought.

From the days of the Revolution to the present time Faneuil Hall has always been in frequent demand as a place for popular gatherings. Any group of citizens has the right to call a public meeting there, free of cost, on request to the city authorities.

Here Wendell Phillips made his first appearance as an orator in behalf of the anti-slavery movement. During the Seige of Boston Faneuil Hall, in addition to being a gathering place for patriots, was a playhouse, and a play, written by General Burgoyne, "The Blockade of Boston," was given with British officers for actors until the performance was broken up with the news that "The Yankees are attacking our works in Charlestown."

OREGON PUBLISHES ITS FIRST 'WHO'S WHO'

Concise History of State Is Included

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—The first edition ever printed of a "Who's Who in Oregon," has just been issued by the Oregon City Enterprise Company of Oregon City, and included in it are names and biographies of 2500 leading citizens of the State. The edition also includes a concise history of important events in Oregon, beginning with the first major immigration in 1842. A treatise, "The People of Oregon," by Lewis A. McArthur, a director of the Oregon Historical Society and secretary of the Oregon Geographic Board," is also a prominent feature of the work.

Nationalization of British Lines Urged by Laborite

Trades Union President Deprecates Lowering of Wages to Meet Situation

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTHAMPTON—At the opening of the annual conference of the National Union of Railwaymen, the delegates discussed whether conditions were opportune for joint action with the Locomotive Engineers and Railway Clerks' Unions to demand the restoration of the wage reduction of 2½ per cent agreed to voluntarily last year, in order to help the companies tide over the difficult financial situation caused by trade depression and road transport competition.

In his opening speech, J. Gore, the president, declared that the election result showed that the progress of the workers' movement could not be shackled by restrictive legislation, like the 1926 act, making a general strike illegal, and altering the basis on which unions could collect funds for political purposes. On the wage question he declared that if the companies could not meet their obligations to the public and employees without reducing wages to a low level, the only alternative was nationalization, and he hoped the union would bend its energies in that direction.

He expressed disappointment that the movement for co-operation on railways had not produced better results which he contended was due to the disinclination of the managerial side to apply co-operation in practice. Co-operation had been tried on the London Midland & Scottish Railway with gratifying results.

Sea Hawk Experiences Rough North Sea Crossing

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Col. R. N. Stewart, with wife and mechanics, has arrived at Sola on the Norwegian coast in his 30-foot motor speed boat, the Sea Hawk, after 24 hours' journey. They left Aberdeen at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of June 30, hoping to do the trip in 15 hours, but heavy seas delayed the passage in the most difficult part of the North Sea.

7 MOTORCAR CONCERNS REPORT RECORD SALES

DETROIT (AP)—Record production and shipments for the first six months of 1929 were reported by seven automobile companies today.

Hudson, Chevrolet, Buick, Olds, Packard, Reo, and Auburn were the reporting manufacturers. All signaled record sales, not only for the six-months period, but for the month of June as well.

LAMONT HEADS 150 DELEGATES TO AMSTERDAM

Large Group of Americans Leaves for Commercial Congress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—A distinguished group of American business men and financiers, en route to the Fifth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, at Amsterdam, Hol., July 8 to 13, has just left here on the steamship Statendam of the Holland-America Line, headed by Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., chairman of the American section of the International Chamber.

Mr. Lamont, who returned from Europe only two weeks ago at the conclusion of the German reparations conference, outlined the topics which will be discussed, saying: "It will afford representatives of business interests from countries all over the world an opportunity to discuss their common problems. The fact that more than 150 delegates from the United States are planning to attend the congress bears witness to the spirit of international co-operation shown by American business men generally.

Agenda of Congress Reviewed

"Of major importance on the program for the Amsterdam Congress are the subjects of the 'Relative Merits of Public and Private Ownership of Commercial Enterprises' and 'Chinese Affairs.'"

The Chamber, Mr. Lamont went on, has been studying the former problem nearly two years, the changes and experiments brought about by the World War and the subsequent deflation period of 1920-21 having offered much new material for consideration, he said. At least 12 countries have prepared detailed reports on the subject, and these have been correlated into one exhaustive survey.

"As regards Chinese affairs, the International Chamber has for many months been studying the possibility of establishing closer contact with the business men of China," Mr. Lamont said, "with a view to future collaboration. A Chinese delegation is planning to attend."

Other questions to be discussed include: Taxation of the same income in two or more countries; protection of industrial property; statistics; credits; international postal, telegraph and telephone service, and problems in transportation by air, highway, sea and rail.

Responses Are Encouraging

"The responses which business men here and abroad have given to the invitation to attend the congress are decidedly encouraging along the line of better international understanding," Mr. Lamont concluded.

The delegates included the following men, a number of whom were accompanied by their families:

C. Bascom Slemp, formerly secretary to President Coolidge; Herbert S. Houston; Joseph S. Seligman, banker; John Gregg, head of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce; Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, chairman, International Fair and Exhibitions; Julius H. Barnes, chairman, committee on commercial policy, tariff questions and public and private enterprises; Silas H. Strawn, chairman, industry and trade; Willis H. Booth of the Guaranty Bank & Trust Company, chairman, finance; H. J. Brosseau, chairman, transportation and communication; Allen Hollis, chairman, treatment of foreigners; Magnus W. Alexander, chairman, industrial statistics; C. F. Weed, chairman, double taxation and international telegraphy; C. M. Keys, chairman, air transport; Harry A. Black, chairman, sea transport; Charles S. Haight, chairman, bills of lading; F. P. Valentine, chairman, international telephony; E. S. Rogers, chairman, industrial property.

Hejaz Monarch Denies Seeking Caliph's Title

King Ibn Saud Also States That Telephones Puzzle Desert Subjects

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—"I affirm I am not a candidate for the Caliphate, which is forbidden me both by religion and nature," King Ibn Saud announced in an interview.

"We of Nejd do not recognize the existence of the Caliphate, since the demise of the four caliphs, namely, Mohammed, Abubekr, Omar and Ali. Besides my nature does not permit me to assume power unless my people demand it.

"How can I undertake to protect countries to which my authority does not extend? Therefore, I refuse to be considered as a candidate for the Caliphate."

Referring to the extension of wireless and telephone communication in the desert, the monarch said they must proceed cautiously because such innovations still puzzle the people. Discussing relations with Irak, King Ibn Saud said that peace reigns on the frontiers owing to the efforts of both governments.

Regarding Yemen he said no dispute exists except that we demand complete religious liberty of all Moslems in Yemen who are connected with the Hejaz; also we wish Asir, which was placed under our protection as an independent state to serve as a buffer between us and Yemen for we do not desire collisions on the part of our tribal leaders with the Emirs of Yemen. We are now in correspondence with Iman Yehia and hope that relations will soon be stabilized.

"Relations with the King of Egypt," he added, "were growing daily more agreeable. Although Egypt did not recognize us formally nothing divided us and we believe recognition will be mutually beneficial. We welcome Egyptian laborers in the Hejaz for we desire amity with Egypt and its inhabitants."

MEETING ON HUDSON RIVER

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Announcement is made that the twenty-second annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association will be held on the Hudson River, Sept. 23 to 27.

HOOVER'S BOARD ON LAW TO USE EXPERT AIDES

Bettman to Have Charge of Work Affecting Machinery of Prosecutors' Offices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover's National Commission on Law Observance and Law Enforcement has appointed the first of a number of experts whose services it plans to use in making its investigations.

Alfred Bettman of Cincinnati, O., who has been chosen to take charge of the section of the commission's work relating to the efficiency of the machinery of prosecution and of prosecutors' offices in the administration of criminal law, has had previous experience in making studies in crime surveys.

In 1920 he was in charge of the same field in the study conducted under the apspices of the Cleveland Foundation with reference to the administration of criminal justice in Cleveland. In 1925 he was retained to direct similar work in the survey of crime and criminal justice in Boston, Mass., an undertaking which is still in progress.

Mr. Bettman has held various public offices.

Each of the commission's experts, or technical advisers, will have a staff of clerks to assist in his investigations.

CITY FINDS WHISTLE BEST TRAFFIC GUIDE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—After using automatic signal lights to regulate its downtown traffic for five years, this city has abandoned the lights at its busiest street intersection and restored the old-fashioned policeman's whistle.

To the 4th of July
its flavor brings a merrier, happier note

DOES the Fourth mean a joyous motor trip, away from the heat of the city? Does it mean a picnic? Then, add to the pleasure of this holiday with the zest of this fine old ginger ale!

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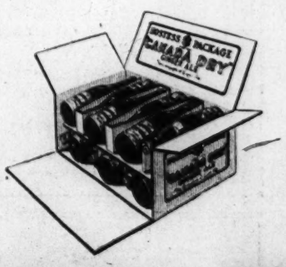

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VIRGINIA HAPPY AT PROSPECT OF WARM CAMPAIGN

State Prepares to Enjoy Unusual Pleasures of Two-Party Election

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Old Dominion is happy these fragrant summer days.

The hills and valleys, the villages and cities resound to the crackle of oratory, and when there is oratory in Virginia politics is abroad and when politics is in the air Virginia folks are happy.

Especially when so gorgeous a political race as has shaped up this year is going on; one worthy of the glorious political traditions of the Old Dominion.

There are two phases to the state campaign this year, which is another reason why it is so interesting. Ordinarily the first, the primary, is the only race that means a contest in Virginia. The successful Democratic nominee in the past has been assured election. Of course a Republican ran against him, but who ever heard of a Republican Governor in Virginia.

But Not So This Year

But not so this year. Not only is there a tight struggle for the Democratic nomination, but the election itself will be even more vigorously contested.

This year the dissident Democrats or Independents, who last year broke away from their traditional party affiliation in sufficient numbers to carry the State for President Hoover, have wrought a coalition with the compact, well-disciplined Republican minority and with a youthful, militant and able candidate at their head are out to challenge the regular Democratic choice.

This contest does not take place until after the Democratic primary in August. Once that has been settled between the three Democratic candidates, Prof. John G. Pollard, G. Walter Mapp and Rosewell C. Page, then the real campaign for which not only Virginia, but the entire South, is waiting, will rapidly develop.

Virginia folks expect this race to live up to the best in the State's history—and it is not likely they will be disappointed. All the contestants are anxious that it should be as exciting as they can make it.

The Democratic gubernatorial nomination race, according to political leaders, is between Professor Pollard—who is generally understood to be the candidate of the state party organization led by Gov. Harry F. Byrd and Claude Swanson, United States Senator, and Mr. Mapp. Both are stanch drys, as is the fusion choice, Prof. William M. Brown.

An Educators' Campaign

Should Professor Pollard win the Democratic nomination the gubernatorial race will be a campaign between two distinguished educators. Professor Brown, until his nomination by the Independents, was professor of psychology at Washington and Lee University, and Professor Pollard has taught education at William and Mary College for many years.

The Independent Democratic-Republican ticket in addition to Professor Brown consists of Charles C. Berkeley, a Democrat of Newport News, for Attorney-General, and R. Walter Dickinson, a former Republican state senator for Lieutenant-Governor.

Professor Brown is sure to make the historic "hustings" resound. He is a young man of 35, and, although this is his first political effort, he is a practiced public speaker and has long participated in public affairs. He is vigorous and indefatigable and when he accepted the Independent nomination assured his listeners that he would go into every community, large and small, in the State during the course of his campaign.

This was a true Virginia note, and all sides rejoiced at the prospect of forthcoming oratory. For oratory to Virginia, with its Jefferson and Patrick Henry and many other famous debaters, is a proud tradition and worthy of the highest consideration.

AVIATION MAGAZINE NAMES NEW EDITOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Edward P. Warner, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics and last week elected president of the Society of Automotive Engineers, has become editor of Aviation, the oldest American weekly in the field of aeronautics, it was announced by Malcolm Muir, president of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. Mr. Warner recently resigned as professor of aeronautical engineering in Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Announcing Mr. Warner's formal taking over of the editorial duties, Mr. Muir stressed the fact that aviation is a $100,000,000 industry, and recalled predictions that from 6000 to 10,000 new planes would be built in 1929. There are in the United States, he pointed out, more than 200 manufacturers either producing or preparing to produce planes. Planes manufactured in 1927 were valued at $9,000,000; in 1928, the total had grown to $20,000,000.

Legge Accepts Chairmanship of Farm Board

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Allied Purchasing Commission.

As head of the Harvester corporation he is thoroughly acquainted with the farm problem and has long been in favor of its amelioration.

Alexander Legge Stanch Champion of the Farmer

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Alexander Legge, President Hoover's choice for the chairmanship of the Federal Farm Relief Board, stands six feet two inches in his walking boots, weighs 200 pounds and rates only seven lines in Who's Who, but in the eyes of American farmers and farm leaders he has occupied a large space in the past decade.

"He is America's greatest agricultural engineer," S. H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said of him, adding: "No man is better equipped for the task of directing farm relief than Mr. Legge. Born a plainsman and knowing the sweat of wringing a living from the soil, he is the farmer's friend. As president of the International Harvester Company he knows the technical side of production, the value of machinery, and the world markets."

By nature an able business man, Mr. Legge has devoted his talent to continual study of agricultural problems. For 38 years now he has been associated with a business that is vitally bound up with agricultural prosperity, and his opinions, always of the briefest type, are received with profound interest.

Governor's Talks to Be on Crime

Aviation, Taxes, Responsibility in Government Will Be Conference Subjects

LIVE OAK, Fla. (AP)—Crime will be the chief topic of discussion at the Governor's Conference in New London, Conn., July 16 to 18.

But former Gov. Cary A. Hardee of Florida, secretary of the conference, who made public the business program of the session, said consideration would be given to three other major problems—taxation, aviation, and responsibility in government.

The first day will be devoted to crime, and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York will deliver the keynote speech on "Co-operation of Governors on Crime Problems." It is understood that he will ask the Governors to make an organized attack on crime, and will outline a program of procedure.

Harry F. Guggenheim of New York, president of the Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, will be the only speaker on aviation.

Easy Sailing Seen for New Currency

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, expects the new currency which is to be released on July 10 to find its way into circulation without any difficulty.

The release will take place just after a holiday when there will be the normal tendency toward the return flow of currency, which will offset any likelihood of a stringency, in the Secretary's opinion.

There is, however, likely to be a slight increase in circulation during the first few weeks after the release of the smaller-sized bills resulting from the inclination to hoard them as souvenirs. But that condition, it is believed, will abate rapidly.

VENIZELOS FAVORS GOVERNMENT CHANGE

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Eleutherios Venizelos, at the Liberal Party club gathering, said the remaining period of the present Legislature would be sufficient for carrying out all the promises he has made on the eve of the elections, but a change of government was necessary to give the other parties an opportunity to serve their country and to furnish the outgoing Government with an occasion to reconstitute its forces.

Mr. Venizelos will probably represent Greece at the German reparations conference in London, and also preside over the Hellenic delegation at the League's Assembly in September.

Educators Link Two Continents in Common Goal of Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

lead to great things for education on this continent."

A distinguished Venezuelan presided at the sessions. Dr. Luis Churion, first secretary of his country's legation at Washington. "It is a joy to us to be united in educational work with the other American republics," he said.

The delegates spoke in Spanish and an atmosphere of Latin courtesy prevailed. When Dr. Henry L. Smith, veteran treasurer of the N. E. A. arrived to talk to the conference on character education, Señorita Lloreda gracefully pinned the badge of the conference upon him.

As the session continued, even those who could not undertsand the language felt warmed by the eloquent voices of the Spanish-speaking guests. The meeting was as informal and natural as if such sessions had been held for years.

The discussion was confined to purely educational subjects. Dr. Smith briefly reviewed American efforts in character education. Dr. Arturo Echemendia, of Cuba, defined character training and pointed out the need for co-operative support of the schools work by other social groups.

Cuban Acts as Interpreter

Prof. Juan M. Meoncal y Barreras of Cuba translated backward and forward for everybody so that all might understand. When it came his turn to speak he gave, first in Spanish, then in English, an appeal for a better acquaintance with the virtues of other nations through instruction in schools.

When the first session was over the delegates gathered in the lobby of the Atlanta Y. M. C. A., and talked enthusiastically about it.

"The conference of educators will lead to a better, deeper understanding between the two Americas," said Dr. Max Henriquez Urena of Cuba. "Understanding brought about in the field of education will promote friendly relations in every field. Education is the foundation."

Use of Outside Material

A thoughtful policy regarding the admission of propaganda in the schools has been outlined for the National Education Association by a committee of leading schoolmen appointed to make a thorough investigation of the timely question.

The committee has refrained from taking the academic stand that all material supplied by outside agencies is dangerous and therefore to be rigidly excluded, although it rates the problem of propaganda as of "major significance."

Certain genuine educational merits can be obtained from some volunteered material, it was pointed out in the report of the committee of which Edwin C. Broome, Superintendent of Schools in Philadelphia, is chairman.

"If properly selected and evaluated, materials furnished from the outside help keep the school in touch with real life.

Meeting Changing Needs

"School subjects quickly become obsolete unless educational leaders are in constant touch with social conditions and able to interpret the ever-changing needs of our dynamic society. The school would suffer great harm if it were to shut itself off from life simply because some of the influences which seek to gain admission to the classroom are not useful in educating children.

"However, the only basis upon which any concern or organization has a right to appeal for access to the school is that it is prepared to make some definite contribution to the accepted school program. Material to be acceptable must be indispensable to the education of children."

In its study of propaganda, the committee found that the "great game of putting it over" has many ramifications.

"The most ingenious methods are devised to secure publicity," it said.

Many Methods Used

"A vast and continuous effort is going on to win us over in the interest of some commodity, doctrine or way of acting. The teacher and school official need to understand this influence in its broader aspects. The propagandist is knocking at the school door."

The committee received reports from 489 schools of different types, showing how outside agencies seek to enter them. The variety of methods was surprising. They ranged from supplying inexpensive supplies, such as rulers and pens bearing the advertisers' name, to attempts to have biased material included in textbooks.

Eleven kinds of contests were reported, all sponsored by outside agencies for a purpose. Various kinds of free services are offered, such as commercial lectures, lessons in salesmanship based on particular commodities, commercial radio programs, exhibits of wearing apparel. Supplying pamphlets is a common method of approach.

"Special Days" Sponsored

Not all, however, are commercial. The teachers listed "the use of school children in festivals, parades and pageants where the primary motive is not educational," and "the collection of money or goods from school children for patriotic or charitable enterprises." Another avenue is the sponsoring of special days and weeks.

"Of all the methods of influencing children," the report continues, "few are more effective than the textbook. The hearings of the Federal Trade Commission on the activities of certain public service corporations offer an illustration. The facts thus far revealed show that the efforts made to influence textbooks were seldom successful either with the publishers or the authors.

"Nevertheless attempts have been made and we have no assurance they will not be made in the future. The entry of propaganda into the schools through textbooks should be guarded against by every possible means by authors, publishers and those responsible for textbook adoptions."

The committee further recommended that as a defense against propaganda and "slogan thinking" schools give greater attention to training of children in habits of critical judgment.

Miss Sutter in Attendance

Miss Anna Sutter of Washington, D. C., who became something of a storm center when she proposed having the federal prohibition bureau launch an educational campaign for prohibition in the schools, maintains an inconspicuous table in the exhibit room of the Registration Building, although she is not in any way connected with the N. E. A.

"I am here as head of the educational and statistical section of the bureau of prohibition," she said. "I answer inquiries of the teachers interested who desire to know what facts are available in the bureau of prohibition bearing on observance and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and laws enacted to carry it into effect."

Her table is a place where official information is available for those who wish it. She is not distributing pamphlets or literature, but is furnishing statistics upon request, and when asked tells where further information may be obtained.

Co-ordination Supported

Backing for the Secretary of the Interior in his work of co-ordinating educational activities of the Federal Government was pledged by the legislative committee of the association.

"He will be supported in the plans which he has in mind for enlarging their scope," said William M. Davidson, superintendent of schools of Pittsburgh, in making the report.

"I am convinced," he stated, "that we are now on the eve of a great forward step in the Federal Government's participation in education. Perhaps during all the lifetime of this movement there has never been such an opportunity given to a group of educators as that which now challenges Secretary Wilbur's conference."

The committee made it clear, however, that it has not let up in the least in its advocacy of a department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet.

Need World Association

"As a nation we are becoming conservative in education and we need such stimulation as we get from contacts in the World Federation of Education Associations," William F. Russell, dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, told the convention in making an informal report as chairman of its committee on international relations.

"We should go to the Geneva meeting of the federation this month," he advised, "curious as to the way the world is meeting problems and come back full of information for guidance and enlightenment."

In order that this information may be used effectively, he urged each state educational association to have a committee for receiving and disseminating this material.

Two elementary school principals were nominated for the presidency of the N. E. A. Miss E. Ruth Pyrtle of Lincoln, Neb., one of the candidates, is chairman of the committee on retirement allowances. Miss Effie MacGregor of Minneapolis, Minn., the other, is a state director of the N. E. A. Election is by ballot Wednesday.

The association formally accepted the code of standards prepared after four years of work by its committee.

Primary Work Emphasized

The extent to which the character of the social, political and economic life of the nation today is the result of the work of the primary teachers of yesterday is being recognized but slowly," M. R. Trabue of the University of North Carolina, said in addressing the General Assembly at Wesley Memorial Church.

"If school people wish space in newspapers and magazines they must make more easily available to the press the news resources of our far flung educational system," declared Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association. Publicity or "interpretation," he said, was needed to bridge the gap that now exists between the "frontier thinkers" and the mass of their fellows.

"The spirit of adventure in the American people has produced changes in American life," L. S. Rugg, principal of the West Alexandria Grammar School, Alexandria, La., said at the meeting of the Department of the Elementary School Principals. "The vast industrial and economic mobilization which has occurred tends to produce mass-mindedness. There will be need in the next generation for a citizenship trained to adaptability, practiced in co-operative effort."

Making History Dramatic

"'If we could have our history taught us like that, we would feel like saluting the flag.' This remark, made by a high school boy of foreign parentage at the close of a humanized lecture on America's greatest trail, is at once a challenge to teachers, and the keynote of this address on 'America's Historical Opportunity,'" said Howard R. Driggs of New York University, president of the Oregon Trail Memorial Association, in speaking before the general assembly at the City Auditorium.

"To attempt to set up new technics in junior business training without consideration of modern business technics is impossible," said Lloyd L. Jones, educational counselor for the Office Managers' Association of Cleveland, speaking before the Department of Business Education.

"The demands of modern business must be met squarely," he declared. "There should be familiarity with the latest researches carried on by educators in co-operation with business men."

"The cordial response from schools, colleges, the press and prominent persons in all parts of the country to the invitation of the American Classical League to participate in commemorating the two thousandth birthday of the poet Vergil, in 1930-31, is most gratifying," said Dr. Anna P. Macvay, dean of Wadleigh High School, New York City, speaking before the American Classical League.

The Service Bureau of Classical Teachers at Columbia University serves as a national co-operative agency through which the Latin teachers in the high schools of the United States may receive and exchange ideas connected with the teaching of their subject, Francis E. Sabin explained in a statement before the league.

Turks' Alphabet Bringing Nation to High Literacy

Maine Professor Reports All Classes of Population Intent on Learning

"In one year more people in Turkey have learned to read, using the new alphabet, than have ever been literate at any one time in the history of the country," declares Prof. Lee Vrooman, Maine man, dean of International College, Symrna, Turkey, who has just arrived in Boston en route to the home of his father, the Rev. H. C. Vrooman of Greenville, Me.

"We have had at International College more than 100 village people learning this new alphabet. They are keen about it, and it is an interestin, sight to see the elderly sitting side by side with the youngsters. Next autumn these 'students' will go on to simple geography and arithmetic. Even in the college kitchen the cook and other servants spent every spare moment practicing their ABC's.

"The Turkish Government publishes a little paper called Halk (the People), which sells for 1½ cents, and which is written in simple Turkish and illustrated. The first issue of this paper contained the picture of an American farmer plowing with a tractor. Every village gets a copy from the Government. Sometimes there are included brief, simple articles on welfare, local news events and a sprinkling of propaganda about the ideals that were at the root of the revolution."

"The Turkish people and the Government have an exceedingly warm and friendly attitude toward America and toward American schools, and the American Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, is justly popular," Professor Vrooman reports.

"The Government is deeply interested in pushing educational work in Turkey. Because Turkey is primarily an agricultural country, they are endeavoring to increase instruction in proper methods of agriculture and animal husbandry. 'Dry farming' has become a good Turkish word! The Turkish Government has sent men into Germany, France and America to study agriculture, and when they return some will staff a government agricultural school, not far from International College."

King's Speech From the Throne Favors Parley to Free Rhineland

(Continued from Page 1)

pact and leave a controlling influence upon its national policy.

"That there should be no misunderstanding, both Governments will seek at once co-operation with the other great naval powers so soon as the negotiations stage proper has been reached. It is well known, however, that a preliminary understanding between America and ourselves is necessary if success is to crown our efforts."

Conservative Leader's Speaks

Stanley Baldwin, former Conservative Prime Minister, declared he and his friends would offer no factious opposition to the new Government. They intended, he said, to assist his Majesty's Government in being carried on, but demanded a certain amount of self-control on both sides.

The address replying to the King's speech was moved by Henry Snell, who remarked on the general rejoicing over the King's recovery from his serious illness and how, perhaps, the chief outcome of that period of national anxiety was the unifying influence among all classes in the Nation, which became one family in its sympathy with human suffering.

Mr. Snell said he was in the United States during some of the most anxious weeks of His Majesty's illness, and remarked that "the quick sympathy and anxiety of the American people were scarcely less marked than in our own land."

High Hopes Raised

The Labor member went on to deal sympathetically with the various phases of the speech. Regarding British relations with other nations he believed that the speech raised very high hopes, and added that conversations had already begun with the United States.

"Nothing could be more welcome to the people of both countries," he said, "than that their genius should be pooled for the purpose of arriving at an abiding and blessed peace."

The enlightened people of both nations desired that "henceforth the broad Atlantic should no longer be a barrier, but a bridge, no longer a sea, but a free ferry for the free people in a world of peace."

Mr. Baldwin Applauds Premier

In the course of his remarks Mr. Baldwin alluded to the desirability of closer personal intercourse between British and American statesmen, and he applauded Mr. MacDonald's reported intention to pay a visit to the United States.

He was convinced that such a visit would be welcomed in the United States. He hoped that neither Mr. MacDonald nor the country would expect too much from one visit, and that the Prime Minister would not attempt to do too much on the occasion of his first visit.

The House was not permitted to forget that Mr. MacDonald's Government is based on a minority of the House. Mr. Baldwin called attention to this condition, with the implied intention of cautioning the Prime Minister against any radical movements.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the leader of the Opposition need not remind him of the Administration's minority status, as he acknowledged it frankly. The Premier asked the House to face national problems as a national council and not as factional groups.

The only difference between the present Government and Mr. Baldwin's Government in this respect, Mr. MacDonald added, was while Mr. Baldwin at the next to last election got a majority of votes, he managed to get a majority of the House.

The King's speech, read to Parliament by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sankey, follows: "While I regret that it is not possible to address you in person, I thank Almighty God that I can look forward with confidence to that complete restoration of health for which the prayers of my people throughout the Empire, with sympathy and affection which will call forth my deepest gratitude, were offered during the months of my long and serious illness.

Friendly Foreign Relations

"My relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly.

"The independent financial experts appointed to draw up proposals for complete and definite settlement of the German reparations problem have presented a unanimous report which is at present being considered by my Government in preparation for a conference of representatives of the governments concerned. A settlement of this problem will enable occupying powers to proceed with evacuation of the Rhineland.

"Conversations have commenced with the Ambassador of the United States of America on the subject of naval disarmament in consequence of which it is the earnest hope of my Government to insure in co-operation with my governments in the Dominions, the Government in India and the governments of the foreign powers an early reduction in armaments throughout the world.

International Disputes

"My Government considers the time has come to submit to judicial settlement international disputes in which parties are in conflict as to their respective rights. For this purpose they are now consulting with my governments in the Dominions and the Government of India regarding the signing of the optional clause embodied in the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

"My Government is examining the conditions under which diplomatic relations with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may be resumed and are in communication with my governments in the Dominions and the Government of India on the subject.

"Estimates for public service will be laid before you. It will be the foremost endeavor of my ministers to deal with unemployment."

Various Schemes Announced

At this point the Crown address announced that schemes were being prepared for improvement of transport, stimulation of the depressed export trades, economic development of overseas dependencies, improvement in agriculture and the fishing industry, and improvement of the facilities for marketing farm and fishery output.

"My Government have under consideration the question of the reorganization of the coal industry, including hours and other factors, and of ownership of minerals. Proposals to this end will be submitted in due course.

"Inquiries will be undertaken immediately into the condition of the iron and steel and cotton industries in order to discover the means for co-operating with them to improve their position in the markets of the world.

Factory Legislation

"Bills will be laid before you for amending existing factory legislation and for giving effect to obligations entered into in Washington in 1919." (Legislation was promised for slum clearance and to provide for housing in rural and urban areas.)

"My ministers decided that the time has come to investigate the whole field of legislation relating to sale and supply of intoxicating liquor and on their recommendation I propose to appoint at an early date commissioners for this purpose."

Mention was made of the survey of national insurance and pensions schemes and it was said a bill was being prepared to amend the widows and orphans and old-age contributory pensions act. A measure also will be introduced to remedy the situation caused by the Trades Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927.

The speech concluded: "At the recent general election an extended franchise placed in the hands of the whole of my people of adult years the grave responsibility of guarding the well-being of this Nation as a constitutional democracy, and my Government propose to institute an examination of experiences of the election so that the working of the law relating to parliamentary elections may be brought into conformity with new conditions."

Race for a Seat

Viscountess Astor, sitting for Sutton Division, Plymouth, was the victim in a choice bit of comedy at the opening of Parliament.

She arrived early, being the first woman to get there. She sprang from her motorcar before it stopped at the members' entrance and ran into the building.

Sir Frederick Hall, another Conservative member and her rival for a choice corner seat on the Opposition side of the Commons Chamber appeared about the same time. Inside the two early arriving members found the doors still closed but as soon as they opened, both hurried in, leading about two score other members who in the meantime had arrived. Lady Astor stopped for an instant or two to get a card from an attendant in order to place her name on the seat and the slight delay was fatal.

Sir Frederick, however, kept right on and staked his claim for the seat, beating his Virginia rival by a second or two.

Protection Asked Against Banquets

'League for Defense' From Complimentary Dinners and Speeches Urged in Peru

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—A "League for Defense Against Banquets" is urged by one writer here, who feels that the practice of getting up complimentary dinners on slight pretext—with the friends of the honored guest paying all expenses—is getting to be too much.

Writing in a semi-humorous vein, Dr. Guillermo Forero, director of La Prensa, points out that to men receiving a comparatively low salary, the donation of $5, $10 or $20 a month toward banquets given in honor of some government or business executive represents a calamity—in the actual financial cost, the time given to attending the functions, and in being forced to listen to the speeches and to eat the food.

Dr. Ferero declares that: "The banquet industry is being financed by us with serious damage to our pocketbooks."

NAVY ORDERS 152 AIRPLANES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Contracts for the construction of 152 airplanes, including five experimental types, and 168 motors, at a total cost of $4,172,949 have been let by the navy.

Potter & Moore's 1749 Old English MITCHAM LAVENDER WATER

The Sweet, Fresh Fragrance of Nature Herself.

The same meticulous care is exercised in keeping the Lavender Water as fragrant and sweet now as it was when first introduced by Potter & Moore in 1749.

A complete range of delightful preparations is now available in which this incomparable fragrance has been incorporated.

LAVENDER WATER
TOILET SOAP
FACE POWDER
POWDER COMPACTS
DAY CREAM
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TALCUM POWDER
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Established 1846
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.
"The Spectator aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

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Means Summer Is Here
With All Good Cheer
When Touring Through
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Visit
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Our Luncheonette Department Is at Your Service.
ICES—SODAS—SANDWICHES
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give yourself a real vacation
Play outdoors in Nature's Paradise. Swimming, canoeing, horseback riding, biking, tennis, fishing. Wholesome home-cooked food. Modern, comfortable quarters. Dress as you please. Rates $20. per week.
Make your reservations now. Write for literature.
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An abundance of styles in many different materials and colors offered to you at our money-saving prices.
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An ideally located, quiet, refined and homelike dining room. Only 5 minutes' walk from down town. Handy to all East-Siders—plenty of parking space with unlimited time.
Daily Luncheon, 12 to 2, 50c and $1.00
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The Live Store for Men
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To Our Patrons:
In behalf of our employees in order to provide two successive days of rest each week during the summer period, we will undertake the plan of
Closing All Day on Monday
Between July 4th and Labor Day
We believe that this plan will appeal to you, and will be enthusiastically received, and that you will be most willing to hold over for Tuesday any purchase you might desire to make from us.

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These ribbon hats are different and exclusive with The Outlet Company. Large and small head-sizes. Ten smart shades in the collection and countless shades to select from for matching special costumes. Outlet Priced..... $9.98
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PAGEANT SHOWS TWO CENTURIES OF LANCASTER

Historic Phases of City's Past Seen From Quaker Times to Visit of Lincoln

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LANCASTER, Pa.—Two centuries of colorful history in Lancaster County were recalled by a series of historical spectacles, entitled the "Pageant of Gratitude," just presented on the athletic field of Franklin and Marshall College. Three thousand persons, many of whom were descendants of the original settlers and citizens, took part in the pageant.

The field had been converted for the occasion into an amphitheater with a seating capacity of 8000, and at each of the three performances thousands of persons from all parts of the State crowded the five grandstands which overlooked the arena.

For the town of Lancaster was celebrating an era in the nation's development in which its citizens had taken no small part. Lancaster was the capital of Pennsylvania for 11 years, dating from 1799. With its one and one-half-story buildings, its 678 houses and 4200 inhabitants, it was the largest inland town in the colonies up to the time the founders of the Nation met to draw up the Constitution. The Continental Congress and the Executive Council of Pennsylvania were adjourned to Lancaster when the British occupied Philadelphia, and one session of the Congress was held here. Lancaster furnished one signer of the Declaration of Independence—George Ross.

Distinguished Visitors

At Rockford, the historic home of Gen. Edward Hand, one of George Washington's most trusted aides, on the Conestoga River in the southwestern part of the city, General and Mrs. Washington and many soldiers and civilians famous in the early annals of the Nation, were entertained on various occasions.

On the streets of Lancaster Robert Fulton played as a boy, and in its business section is a hardware concern said to be the oldest hardware store in the United States, founded in 1744.

With a blare of trumpets, the prologue of the historic pageant opened, as Lancaster, on high-mettled steed, rode forth to receive the homage of townships, boroughs and towns, whose legions marched with banners flying in the sunset glow of early evening.

The first settlement of the territory by Quakers in 1710, followed by the throng of peoples of many faiths and races who crossed the Atlantic to find a haven in Pennsylvania, provided the subjects for the first action. Then came the founding of Lancaster County in 1729, the first political developments of the county and the signing of the treaty with the Indians in 1744.

The Indian scene teemed with the color and dignity of history in the making. Representatives of three states—Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia—awaited the Indians of six nations, whose arrival was heralded by the sound of distant chants. Great chiefs and sachems of the Iroquois, on horse and afoot, advanced, followed by their squaws. Then speeches were made, the Indians executed their dances, the treaty was signed, the Pipe of Peace smoked, the "Jo-Hah" sung, and white men and red men exchanged gifts before parting.

Early Locomotion

The first Conestogas—huge, lumbering wagons with broad wheels for travelling in soft soil and on prairies, first made in Lancaster County—featured the succeeding action. With stanch horses and jangling bells, the great wagons rumbled along as the people of the province, surging with rumors of French and Indian advances, prepared to show their patriotism. Benjamin Franklin's arrival, bringing news of Assembly action, provided a pacifying note in the turbulent scene.

The drama of 1776, commemorating the foundation of the Republic, showed Peter Miller translating the Declaration of Independence into foreign tongues. Farmers and townspeople from distant parts of the State arrived to celebrate the great occasion, carrying lanterns to light their way after sundown, and gathered to hear the sheriff read the Declaration. The Dance of Independence closed the scene.

The founding of Franklin College in 1787, at the suggestion of Benjamin Franklin; Lafayette's visit to Lancaster in 1825, when he was entertained at a brilliant ball and paid eloquent tribute to George Washington; notification to James Buchanan of his nomination as candidate for the presidency, and Abraham Lincoln's visit to Lancaster on his way from Springfield, Ill., to his inauguration in 1861, were presented in succeeding actions.

The pageant closed with an epilogue, "The Land of Plenty." It portrayed the abundant fruitage of wealth, progress in civilization and spiritual gifts which have grown out of the era of stress and toil, and ended on the high note of universal gratitude, through which a chant was heard—then out of the silence a voice breathed a benediction over Lancaster.

CAR STRIKE TIES UP NEW ORLEANS' SERVICE

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—All possible motorbuses and taxicabs were pressed into service here on July 2 to furnish transportation during a general strike of street car employees.

Approximately 1800 men were affected by the order to suspend work. Recent arbitration with the New Orleans Public Service Inc., over alleged dismissals and suspensions of employees, had proved unsatisfactory to the local carmen's union. A. B. Paterson, vice-president and general manager of the utility company, asserted "it is not likely that we will be able to move any cars before Thursday, but we will lose no time, once the situation has clarified itself."

Hauling Wheat Over the Miles of Pampas

Ewing Galloway

Grain Is Carried From the Ranches of the Argentine to the Railroad Station in These Big High-Wheeled Carts, Forming Long Wagon Trains That Cross the Treeless Plains of the Wheat Belt.

Italians Migrate Annually to Reap Argentine Wheat

(Continued from Page 1)

all sides and to the Italian Spanish is probably the easiest foreign language to acquire.

As the harvest season approaches labor agencies spring up like mushrooms in the streets along the waterfront of Buenos Aires. These agents meet the newly arrived Italian in or about the Immigrants' Hotel, the Ellis Island of Argentina, and contract their services for work in the harvest fields. The laborers are herded together and with third class transportation paid for them are distributed among the "estancieros" or agriculturists of the great grain-growing provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Cordoba, Entre Rios, San Luis and the Territory of La Pampa. At the end of the harvest they are dismissed and must furnish their own transportation back to Buenos Aires. Some find additional work in the southern fields where the harvest is later and some, of course, find permanent employment.

Influence on Argentina

The Italians in Argentina now number over 2,000,000, or one-fifth of the entire population; and undoubtedly many of these first entered the country as swallow immigrants. They have had a profound effect upon the life and characteristics of the country. The Spanish of the streets is an almost unintelligible jargon to the Castilian scholar, bearing as it does such a large mixture of Italian words, slang and accent. Spaghetti and its various relatives, noodles, ravioli, etc., have become almost national dishes of Argentina. These products, grouped under the general term "fideos," are manufactured in small shops all over the country. There are daily and weekly newspapers published in Italian and a number of Italian social and athletic clubs. In the city of Buenos Aires alone there are more than 500,000 Italians, or half as many as reside in the city of Milan.

It is on the economic side that the greatest effect is seen, however. People are prone to follow those occupations to which they are best suited by training and experience, regardless of a change in location, and the Italian mechanic has brought his trade to Argentina and pursues it there much as he would at home. Small shop industries—wood and metal working, shoes, hats, furniture, etc.—which thrive in Italy are found in Argentina, staffed by Italian mechanics.

In a political sense the Italian is also an important factor. The ruling political group is still the wealthy native Argentine landowning class, but the Italians represent a large portion of the voting population. When it is realized that they congregate largely in the cities, particularly Buenos Aires, in which one-fifth of the entire population of Argentina resides and which consequently holds the balance of power in politics, their importance can be readily seen. Naturalization, furthermore, is quickly acquired in Argentina. This gives the Italian element an important political strength which was never more evident than in the election last year of President Irigoyen, the popular idol of the city working classes, although also widely supported through many of the rural districts.

Italian-Argentine Friendship

Because of its greater age and development the effects of the swallow migration upon Italy are not so apparent as in Argentina, but it has undoubtedly contributed to the rising living standards of the lower class Italian at home. By the very nature of their work the "swallows" prove themselves to be men of energy and initiative who bring back to Italy from their journeying a wider knowledge of the world and a desire for more of the better things of life. They have promoted a strong tie of sympathy and friendship between the two countries which must be borne in mind in any consideration of Pan-American relations.

The swallow immigration is still going on, but its importance in numbers is declining. The Argentine Government desires to make permanent residents and citizens of these sturdy sons of Italy and is making every effort to encourage them to remain in the country. On the other hand, it is the policy of the Italian Government to discourage emigration and this is tending to restrict the movement. Steamship fares have been increased, and the rapidly growing use of labor saving farm machinery in Argentina has lessened the demand for the strictly migratory worker.

It may be that a few years hence will see the last of the "swallows," and as was the case with the "gaucho" of the plains, another picturesque phase in the development of Argentina will disappear. But his work has been well done and his mark is indelibly placed upon the people and customs of Argentina.

TEXTILE WORKERS TO MEET

NEW YORK (AP)—A special conference on the southern textile situation has been called for July 14 by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, it is announced. The conference will be held at Rye, N. Y., on the estate of Mrs. Daniel O'Day.

Saving of Wood for 400,000 Homes Sought by Fuller Use of Old Boxes

Fireless Cooker for Mother, Bookcase for Father, Sled for Sonny and House for Fido Described Among Treasures to Be 'Dug' From Discarded Packing Cases

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A fireless cooker for Mother, a bookcase for Father, a sled for Sonny, a house for Fido and 100 "buried treasures" can be "dug" from the old packing case in the cellar or on the grocer's back lot. "You Can Make It" is the assuring title of a booklet just issued by the National Committee on Wood Utilization, organized by Herbert Hoover when Secretary of Commerce to encourage the commercial growing of timber by promoting better wood-using practices.

Between 3,000,000,000 and 4,000,000,000 feet of lumber is used every year in the construction of boxes and crates. If it were possible to use the lumber for construction purposes that is wasted after the boxes have served their purpose, a city of about 400,000 average-size frame houses could be erected, it is estimated.

Lumber needed to make the objects in the committee's new booklet is all less than eight feet in length. Millions of such pieces are now being wasted, it is pointed out.

The material in the booklet is based partly on original ideas and partly on information from both domestic and foreign sources. Special assistance was given by the Boy Scouts of America, the Y. M. C. A., Junior Achievement, Inc., Boys' Club Federation and the Playground and Recreation Association. The pamphlet may be ordered from the Government Printing Office for 10 cents a copy.

Inquiries from department stores and other commercial establishments show also they are interested in the committee's project. Here in Washington, a group of business men are raising money to completely equip a Y. M. C. A. woodworking shop in which the booklet will be used.

There are thousands of potential uses for wood in the home, camp or garden, but the relatively high cost of delivery for small orders and the unprofitableness of this class of business to the retail lumber dealer have caused the demand for wood to be neglected to some extent, according to the committee.

Cowes to Honor Maryland Pioneers

Descendant of Lord Baltimore Offers Bronze in Memory of Ark and Dove

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COWES, Isle of Wight—Another link in Anglo-American friendship has been offered to and accepted by the town council of Cowes.

Miss Alethea Serpell of Norfolk, Va., on behalf of the people of Maryland, has offered to erect a bronze tablet on the Cowes seafront to commemorate the departure of the sailing ships Ark and Dove in which English voyagers sought the New World in the year 1633. The pioneers eventually landed at Maryland and founded St. Mary's in 1634.

Numerous Maryland people, said Miss Serpell, would come over for the opening ceremony, including families tracing their descent from pioneers of the Ark and the Dove, shre herself tracing her family back to Lord Baltimore, from whom the name of Maryland's great city was taken.

American Export Flood Predicted

Australian Premier Would Favor British Industries, Thus 'Keep Other Fellow Out'

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (AP)—Premier S. M. Bruce, addressing the Chamber of Manufacturers, pointed to the immense reserve of capital and the great technical efficiency of the United States, and said American output would soon exceed the consumptive powers of the home markets, making an attack on the overseas markets inevitable. The flood of goods would be tremendous and disastrous, he declared.

"I believe there is no better way of meeting it, and at the same time benefiting our own industries, than by saying we shall give Great Britain the market which we ourselves don't want, and thus keep the other fellow out," said the Premier. "Where industry can stand on its own feet and still give the consumer the benefit of lower costs, I am prepared to go the whole hog to prevent outside interference."

NEW YORK EXHAUSTS CARNEGIE BOOK FUND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The last of the public libraries provided by the fund donated to this city by Andrew Carnegie has just been opened at Hunts Point, in the Bronx. The new building, which was designed by Carrère and Hastings, is in fourteenth century Florentine style, and with equipment cost approximately $150,000.

Exhaustion of the Carnegie fund leaves no provision for the building of libraries in the section of the East Bronx beyond Hunts Point, which includes the communities of Eastchester, Baychester, Westchester, Unionport, Edenwald and Throgs Neck. This territory at present has only a book-wagon service.

CAR PRODUCTION FOR 1928 MAKES WORLD RECORD

Only Three, England, Spain, and Denmark, Show Diminished Output

Increased production of automobiles in the United States and Canada during 1928 accounted for 1,020,761 of the 1,044,173 cars that were made in the world in excess of the figure of 1927, federal statistics received by the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce show. Production throughout the world during 1928 set a new record, exceeding any previous year by 1,044,173, with a total output of 5,203,139 vehicles. The production of 1927 was the previous high record.

Combined production of the United States and Canada was 4,601,141 vehicles in 1928. More than 55 per cent of total world production was required for replacements, as compared with approximately 50 per cent in 1927, 37 per cent in 1926 and a similar percentage in 1925.

Passenger cars, trucks and buses made in this country and Canada in 1928 amounted to 4,601,141, the highest number ever recorded, and a gain of 1,020,761 over 1927. The United States and Canadian share of the entire world's output was 88½ per cent.

About 85 per cent of the passenger cars made in this country were of the closed car type, and the figures have risen constantly from 10 per cent in 1919, 30 per cent in 1922 and 72 per cent in 1926.

Only three automobile manufacturing countries failed to show higher output last year: England, Spain and Denmark. British production declined from 231,920 to 211,877, Spanish output dropped from 585 to 325 and Danish from 190 to 165. The largest percentage gains were registered by Hungary with 64 per cent, Russia with 55 per cent and Japan with 54 per cent.

SEEK NEW BY-PRODUCTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABERDEEN, Wash.—An experimental plant to test the feasibility of extracting in commercial quantities an essential oil from the leaves of cedar has been placed in operation at one of the large cedar manufacturing plants here.

Gorgeous Persian Rugs

$55

Antique pieces from Western Persia in soft mellow Reds, Ivories and Blues. Palm leaf lotus fish and Jewel Medallion patterns.

SEVENTH FLOOR

Mail Orders Filled

Chandler & Co.

TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Home Savings Bank

75 Tremont St., Boston

INTEREST BEGINS JULY 10

It pays to pay more and buy a DOBBS

and not so much more at that, for DOBBS hats are priced as low as $15 and as high as $25. Hand-made, of soft lightweight felt. They have an air of casual smartness that is irresistible and acquire added personality and charm on the head. They are hats that need no introduction to women of fashion, for they have been enjoying Dobbs sophistication for years. Dobbs, too, have a versatility unknown to less aristocratic hats, giving them an "at home" feeling with many types of costumes.

DOBBS hats are only at Filene's in Boston. DOBBS HATS ARE IN HEADSIZES LIKE MEN'S HATS. DOBBS hats are in both felt and straw and are on sale in a separate section of the Filene hat shops on the second floor.

FILENE'S

BOSTON

The holiday will find many people going away to their summer camp or cottage. Food is the most essential necessity and will make or mar the trip. A visit to your First National Store will relieve you of much worry as to the right foods to take with you. Every manager will be glad to suggest tempting foods at tempting prices.

All First National Stores Will Close All Day, July 4th, and Will Be Open Wednesday Eve., the Night Before the 4th, until 10:00 P. M.

SALMON
RED ALASKA TALL CAN 25c
PINK ALASKA TALL CAN 17c

PEAS
RICHMOND 2 CANS 29c
STANDARD 3 CANS 29c

Van Camp's Milk UNSWEETENED EVAPORATED 3 TLL CANS 25c

Cream Mints LB. CAN 29c
Royal Fruit Gelatin 3 PKGS. 25c
Sardines Standard Norwegian CAN 10c
Sliced Dried Beef 3½ OZ. JAR 24c
Waxed Paper 50 Sheets to a Roll 4 ROLLS 25c

Sliced Bacon SUGAR CURED RINDLESS LB. 31c

Stuffed Olives 6-OZ. JAR 25c
Oranges Just Arrived! Sweet, Juicy Valencias For Cold Drinks 2 DOZ. 49c
Lemons DOZ. 49c
Armour's Lunch Tongue Cn. 43c
Underwo'd'sDev.Ham 3 Sm. Cans 25c
Bread&ButterPickles LB. JAR 23c

Campfire Marshmallows LB. PKG. 23c

French's Mustard Salad Cream JAR 12c
Sandwich Spread 8-OZ. JAR 21c
Golden Bear Cookies 1-Lb. Can 49c
Za-Rex Add to Ginger Ale And Make Your Own Fruit Drink JAR 25c
Hires' Root Beer Extract PKG. 22c
Thousand Isle Dressing BOT. 23c

Sponge Layer Cake The Ideal Way to Make a Quick, Delicious Short Cake. PKG. 19c

Hershey's Cocoa ½-LB.CAN 14c
Kippered Herring Marshall's CAN 27c
King Arthur Flour 24-LB.Bag $1.37
Chiver's Marmalade Olde English LB. JAR 25c
Babo 2 PKGS. 25c
Camay Toilet Soap 3 BARS 23c

Prize Bread The Ideal Bread for Your Sandwiches—It Slices Thin, Keeps Fresh Longer, and Its Home Baked Flavor Has Made Many Friends. LARGE 20-OZ. LOAF 8c

BEVERAGES
CANADA DRY 3 BOT. 50c
Finast DRY CTN. OF 12 BOT. 99c
RADIO TONICS 2 LGE. BOT. 25c
Ginger Ale, Grape, Sarsaparilla, Orangeade, Lemon and Lime
PRICES FOR CONTENTS ONLY

MAYONNAISE
Finast Mayonnaise Has an Added Zest Due to the Fresh Eggs and Other Wholesome Ingredients Which We Prepare for You in Our Own Daylight Spotless Kitchen.
3½ OZ. JAR 8c 8 OZ. JAR 19c 16 OZ. JAR 37c
These Sale Prices Effective All This Week

Prices, Boston and Vicinity

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Where New England Buys Its Foods

Record your fun in snapshots; get your Kodak or Brownie here today

Make this Fourth One You'll Never Forget

This Fourth of July, no doubt, is a day you mean to enjoy. Already perhaps you've made your plans. But what plans have you made to preserve the highspots of the day in snapshots?

Although we can't help you plan your fun, we *can* help you select the Kodak or Brownie with which to record your good times. So pay us a visit today. The snapshots you take will make *this* Fourth of July one you will never forget.

Brownies as low as $2.
Kodaks from $5 up.

Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc.
38 Bromfield St. and Hotel Statler
BOSTON

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OUR FIRST SALE
of this season's shoes for every occasion
$14.85
values from $18 to $35
. . every pair exemplifying creative modern art in footwear
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Laird, Schober & Co.
360 Boylston Street, *adjoining Schraffts at Arlington*
BOSTON

RIGHT OF WOMEN TO VARIED WORK INVESTIGATED

Conditions in Larger Countries Collated for Comparison

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Standing Committee for Trades and Professions of the International Council of Women has just finished an investigation into the conditions of women's work—with regard to the various restrictions encountered on their entry into a trade or profession, on their rising to higher positions, as well as to the extra barriers raised especially against married women.

In Austria, women teachers who marry receive instant dismissal. All claims to a pension expire on a woman teacher's wedding day.

Czechoslovakia has no laws imposing such limitations. A woman teacher resigning on marriage receives a certain sum which enables her to buy her trousseau.

Denmark raises no barriers against married women either, but the telephone company at Copenhagen until recently refused to employ married women and dismissed women employees on marriage.

In France, although there are no legal restrictions against married women in the Civil Service, very few women ever attain to the higher posts in the service of the state or of the municipalities.

The German Constitution of 1919 provides that "all disqualifications against women in Civil Service are abolished." Nevertheless the financial difficulties of the German Reich led to a temporary provision which permitted the dismissal of married women teachers, especially in those cases in which their husbands were also school teachers or civil servants. This provision lately expired and, chiefly owing to the endeavors of the women members of the Reichstag, is not to be renewed.

Conditions in Britain Vary

In Great Britain conditions vary in different parts of the country. Under the standing orders of the London County Council women employees must resign on marriage. Such restrictions as exist are almost entirely in the educational service. In more than half of the districts which sent reports, employees had to resign on marriage; in others the education committees reserve the right to weigh the circumstances of individual married teachers.

Greece does not legally prevent married women from working outside their own household, but custom is still very strongly against it.

In Holland the Government dismissed the majority of their women employees on Jan. 1, 1924, in order to economize. Those who had been civil servants for more than seven years were granted 30 per cent of their previous salary for the rest of their lives. Soon, however, this wholesale measure proved to have been a grave mistake. Many married women were asked to return to their posts, but at a lower salary. Even worse were the consequences of a law which provided that all women government employees under 45 years of age must resign on marriage. Many municipalities followed the example set by the state. On the whole it may be said that the Dutch are very averse to married women doing professional work.

South Africa has very much the same views as Holland with regard to women's work.

Sweden Does Not Discriminate

Sweden is one of the few happy countries which has not to report any discriminations between men and women.

The conditions in Switzerland, however, very closely resemble those in Germany and England. The husband still has to give his consent to any professional activity of the wife. The Federal Government does not employ married women, nor do the railways. The cantonal school laws take different views of the possibility of keeping on a woman teacher after she is married.

The United States has no laws which discriminate against married women working, but there are instances where custom and legal authorities try to exercise such discrimination.

Altogether the investigation proves that the condition of married women in the civil services, as well as in trades and professions, has of late years in most countries become rather worse than better. The reason for this is not far to seek. It is the result of the economic crisis and the difficulty of finding work enough even for men.

Union of Hearts and Races Ideal of General Smuts

South African Leader Sees No Difference Between Dutch and English

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURBAN—"Let us build a group of civilized states from Cape Town to the equator. That is the vision for South Africa," said Gen. J. C. Smuts, ex-Premier of the Union, speaking to the residents of Greytown, at the Town Hall, Greytown, recently.

"I have seen the English-speaking people become just as fervent South Africans as the Dutch-speaking people," General Smuts declared. "There are many causes for this change, but the outstanding fact is that the English-speaking peoples have developed just as strong a South African patriotism as the Dutch themselves. My own countrymen do not always realize this great fact. They do not appreciate the change and often are thinking in terms of the past.

"This wonderful change has come in my lifetime, and the man who has built up on this basis and guided us to this present and great future is Gen. Louis Botha. He preached this spirit of South African patriotism. I know no English and no Dutch—I see no difference. I am Dutch born, I have not a drop of English blood in my veins, but the English-speaking South Africans are just as dear to me as my own people, and I will stand up for their rights just as vigorously as I have fought for my own. It is the basis of perfect equality that will give this country a great future.

"I do sincerely look forward to a great South Africa," said General Smuts. "I look upon South Africa as destined to take in this continent the place the United States has taken in North America. We have just emerged from a century of wars, but today there is peace and I feel it is going to be peace for a long time. For the first time in our history we have the opportunity of development. I am closely acquainted with South Africa and with the countries to the north, and I have this faith in my country. I feel it is destined to play a big part in the north, and it is absolutely necessary for the task before us that there should be this conception of a bigger South Africa and a union of hearts and races that will make this future possible."

Kangaroo, Orang-Outang, Chimpanzee Thought Unsuitable Street Names

Stockholm City Council Balks at Quadrupedal Designations, and the Public Asked to Make Selections for New Highways

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The rapid development of Greater Stockholm has overtaxed the ingenuity of the street-naming department and recently names suggested by the department have called forth protests from the city authorities. Such names for streets as Kangaroo, Orang-Outang, Chimpanzee and similar names were considered by the City Council as unsuitable.

It has been proposed, and the proposal has met with much interest, that the general public be invited to send in a list of names for those quarters and streets in their districts and in which they might have some special interest. The department is now preparing a list of all names in use up to date. The citizens of Stockholm will then be in a position to search their history books and imaginations for names, not hitherto used, worthy of the streets of their beautiful city. The conditions are that the name must be original and not too difficult to pronounce.

Colonel Peterson, who is consultant for highways in the Province of Stockholm, has recently named 200 highways, which formerly were called after the name of the town which they led to, but as they often led in two directions this gave them two names. Colonel Peterson has, however, found some very interesting names with a traditional background, and they have now received official sanction.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. In the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1630.
2. Each reply from the radio cost $166, while those from the newspaper "ad" cost but 75 cents.
3. Books printed before 1500.
4. Terminus.
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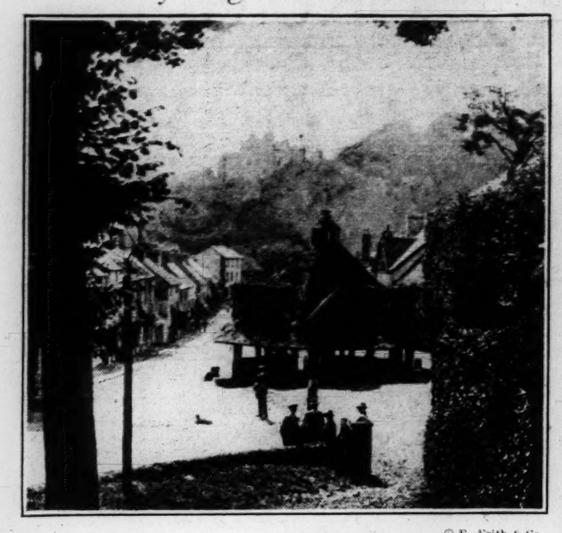
Early English Yarn Market



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A village scene in the county of Somerset. The market was built in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, the date that it bears recording its restoration in 1647 and not the year of its building. In the background is seen a noble erection, the Stacey Castle of Hardy's "Laodicean."

Rumania Initiates New Air Service

Peasant Government Approves Inauguration of Tri-Weekly Flights Passenger Routes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — "Airmindedness" in Rumania has been severely handicapped during the past semidecade—it was practically nonexistent except among professionals previous to 1928—owing to lack of funds and government initiative.

The new government headed by Julius Maniu, while still burdened by the weight of inherited financial deficits, has opened up a new future for aviation in the country by approving the inauguration of a passenger service by planes belonging to the army.

The schedule of the new service provides for triweekly flights between Bucharest, Galatz and Cernauti and Bucharest Sibiu to Cluj. The fares have been set at a figure slightly less than the price of a first-class railway fare to the respective terminals, in order to stimulate the use of airplane travel among the people. Later the Ministry of War intends to extend the line to include Bucharest-Constantza, Constantza-Galatz to Chisinau and return.

TRADE SECRETARY MAKES LONG TOUR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Efforts to build closer trade relations between Glasgow and Australia and New Zealand have been furthered by H. M. Ford, secretary of the Clyde Navigation Trust of Glasgow.

Mr. Ford traveled more than 43,000 miles to tell producers of primary products in the two dominions of the markets available in the Glasgow, London and Liverpool area. He also represented Scottish industries which are seeking new markets.

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Cave Exploration in Britain Shows Early Habitation

Students Join in Campaign to Search for Treasures in Hartington Area

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Probably only the fact that they are so near home keeps the British public from taking a much more active interest in the extraordinary caves of the Peak District than it does. Many of these caves have been discovered and some of them have been explored with fair thoroughness, but it is the almost unanimous opinion of experts that many more remain to be found.

A definite lead in the work of obtaining a better knowledge of the caves has been given by the Rev. G. H. Wilson of Bakewell, who has lectured on the subject throughout Britain. Recently a party of about 20 university and secondary school students in geology and archæology, under Mr. Wilson's guidance, mapped out a campaign which should result in adding much to what is known about these caves.

The caves as a rule are very difficult of approach, but this has been regarded as a slight obstacle by the young enthusiasts. Preparatory test work has been carried out in two caves in the Hartington area. This involved much hard work and the removal of many tons of débris, but the workers were well rewarded by what they found. An account of the work says:

"The test digging has revealed important items, including remains of wolf, bear and giant elk, and unmistakable evidences of a very early human occupation. A party of experienced workrers will continue operations in this very promising site during the summer, and the Derbyshire Caves Committee and the Buxton Archæological Society have each been invited to send a representative."

KINGLY RESIDENCE A GIFT TO ROYALTY

Norwegian Minister Presents Skougum to Crown Prince

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norw.—Recently the Norwegian Minister in Paris, F. Wedel Jarlsberg, telegraphed to the King of Norway expressing a wish that the Crown Prince would do him the great honor of accepting as a wedding gift the estate of Skougum in Asker (near Oslo). The estate would thus become the personal and private residence of the royal couple. The Norwegian King, as well as the Prince and Princess, have accepted the gift with much gratitude.

Skougum is a beautiful estate, situated in a dominating position just under the precipice of Skougumsaasen (The Ridge of Skougum). From everywhere on the estate one has a splendid view of mountain ridges and valleys as well as the stretch over the Oslofjord all the way from Oslo to Drøbak. The estate comprises about 140 acres of forest land and about the same of cultivated fields.

The Skougum estate dates back to the fifteenth century and a portion of the old main building was probably built in 1729. The property is valued at about 1,000,000 crowns.

ALPINE TOUR TEST FOR AUTOMOBILES

Steep and Picturesque Routes to Prove Endurance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—A scenically beautiful and extremely difficult Alpine endurance test tour for motorcars over the most picturesque and the steepest passes of the Alps and Dolomites has been arranged by the combined automobile clubs of Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Italy, to take place from Aug. 7 to Aug. 11.

It is planned that the competing cars shall start from Munich and travel via Salzburg, Ischl, Poetschen and Villach to Meran, Bozen, Como, Lugano, Locarno and over Pallanza and Arona to Milan—in all a distance of some 2450 kilometers.

Some of the 19 world-famous mountain passes to be crossed on this prodigious test are the Jauffen (2129 meters), St. Gotthard (2112 meters), Simplon (2008 meters), the Pordoijoch (2242 meters), and the Gavia Pass (2652 meters).

Details of the tour will be published shortly by the clubs arranging the trip. A similar endurance test arranged last year by the same automobile clubs was extremely successful as a proof of the enormous capabilities of the present-day motorcar.

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TUNING AND REPAIRS

Empire Meeting for South Africa Is Suggested

Lord Delamere Opposes Report of Hilton Young Commission as Unpractical

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal — A suggestion that a miniature Imperial Conference should be held in Africa to discuss the Hilton Young Commission's report has been warmly commended by Lord Delamere, until recently chairman and elected member of Kenya Legislative Assembly, who has been on a visit to the Union.

"I think the idea is an excellent one," said Lord Delamere. "It depends for its success, from the point of view of Kenya, on the question of what representation that country would have on such a conference, but the native policy of the whole of British Africa must be settled sooner or later by some such means.

"I should think, if any united policy is to be arrived at, the civilization of the South must have a greater say in these questions than it has had in the past, and a conference of people living in Africa, and held on African soil, cannot but help forward such an ideal."

Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyassaland and Northern Rhodesia have in the past few years held unofficial conferences with the help of Southern Rhodesia, and, although these were quite informal and without authority, they did a great deal to co-ordinate the ideas and ideals of North and South on many questions which interest them both.

Dealing with the Hilton Young Commission's report, Lord Delamere said the major portion of the report was entirely unpractical, and if put into effect, would mean a great many years of racial conflict and the holding up of the development of the country.

Leads Norway's Welfare Group at London Parley

MME. BETZY KJELSBERG

Woman Factory Expert Wins Honor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Mme. Betzy Kjelsberg, chief factory inspector in Norway in all matters concerning women, children and young persons, has been attending the International Council of Women, recently held in London, as president of the National Council of Women in Norway. Mme. Kjelsberg has spent much time while in Britain studying the factory conditions there, not only in so-called model factories, but in others run under less favorable conditions.

Mme. Kjelsberg is Government delegate to the Labor Conference in Geneva, being president of, and the only woman delegate in, the delegation. She is number one on the list in her own country, where proportional representation is the system of voting, and expects shortly to take her seat as a member of the Norwegian Parliament.

AMANULLAH REACHES EGYPT

PORT SAID, Egypt (AP)—Former King Amanullah of Afghanistan with his suite arrived here, July 2, aboard a steamer from Bombay en route to Marseilles, France. He will make his home in Europe, probably in Italy.

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Vienna Erects Statue to Girardi, Laughing Philosopher and Actor

Austria's Comic Actor

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Thespian Began Life as a Locksmith, but Found Stage More Congenial

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—In a niche of trees within sight of the Theater an der Wien, in which so many of his stage successes were scored, there has just been unveiled a monument to a comic actor, Alexander Girardi. It has often been said that in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, while there were Hungarians, Poles, Czechs, etc., there was no real Austrian type. This may have been true, but no one could deny the existence of the Viennese type, simple, laughter-loving, kind-hearted. It was this type that Girardi always represented. He followed faithfully in the tradition of his great predecessor Nestroy, and of Ferdinand Raimund, the poet-playwright.

Girardi, who came of Italian origin, began life as a locksmith, but he turned his attention to the stage. He soon won his way into the hearts of the Viennese public and remained their idol.

It would be more correct to call him the laughing philosopher than a mere comic actor, for his whimsical humor and kindly irony pointed the moral to many a tale. It was he who made popular the well-known songs, "Das Fiakerlied" and "Das Hobellied." The rôle he liked best was that of Valentin, the carpenter, in Raimund's play, "The Spendthrift," and it is in this rôle that Otto Hofner has represented him in the new monument, which the city of Vienna has erected.

South Australia About to Develop Great Radium Field

Ore Lodes 40 Feet Wide, One 5 Miles Long, Offer Good Returns for Being Worked

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Government is impressed with the possibilities of an extensive field of radium ore at Mount Painter in the far north of this State. It is now to be developed in a comprehensive manner by the Australian Radium Corporation, which holds a number of mining leases in the Mount Painter country.

Radium sells for £12,000 a gram, and the Belgian Congo can produce that quantity for approximately £2000, or slightly less, mainly due to using colored labor. Radium produced at Mount Painter indicates a production cost of £2500 a gram, which figure would be higher if it were not possible to make use of all by-products, amounting in the extraction of a gram of radium, to more than £2500. Improvement in concentration now appears likely to reduce refining costs by £940 a gram more.

The bulk of the ore at Mount Painter averages from 0.5 to 1 per cent uranium trioxide, which contains from £15 to £30 worth of radium. Eighty per cent of that is extractable. The field has huge lodes up to 40 feet wide of radium ore, extending in one instance more than five miles in length. Here and there rich seams occur, but, generally, medium-grade ore, containing £15 to £30 worth a ton is the general average.

Australian Drys in Sanguine Mood

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—That the fight for prohibition in Australia is far from being a hopeless task was emphasized by the Rev. Robertson McCue, secretary of the Victorian Prohibition League, at the half-yearly conference of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Victoria, which was particularly enthusiastic in view of the Victorian prohibition poll next February. Mr. McCue's arguments were lucid and to the point.

"Sometimes we are asked, even by church people, whether we shall ever win the fight," he said. "You and I are certain of it. If we are not, it is a hopeless task that we are undertaking. The same doubt was expressed about slavery and child labor, and since these things have passed, surely the greatest enemy to mankind must go. Today the majority of Christian church people are behind the temperance movement, and the majority of the medical profession are not advocating the use of alcohol. Insurance companies are also assisting, because total abstainers obtain reductions in the premiums on life insurance.

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Bengal Cabinet Seldom Remains Long in Office

Swarajists Oppose Efforts to Have Ministers Administer State Departments

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—During the past five years Bengal has suffered from an inability to elect ministers who can face and survive a vote of censure in the Legislative Council.

The largest single party in the Council is the Swarajists, and they have consistently endeavored to make government under the dyarchic system, whereby elected ministers administer certain state departments impossible. But sometimes the Swarajists and their allies have quarreled among themselves, and then the moderate element has gained the upper hand. Ministers have once more been installed and have carried on for a few months, only to be driven from office under a vote of censure or a refusal to vote salaries as soon as the opposition had composed its differences. On the disappearance of ministers the departments governed by them have reverted automatically to the bureaucracy.

The effect of these constant disappearances of ministers has been bad for dyarchy, however, which is being given an honest trial by the governments of the various provinces. The Governor of Bengal, Sir Stanley Jackson, has always made a strenuous effort to avoid fiasco. A crisis of this kind occurred a few months ago, and Sir Stanley strove by every means in his power to discover ministers who would be acceptable to the Legislature. In this endeavor he has failed, or considers that he has failed; for, in order to secure a new Council, in which the moderates and the co-operators may possibly have a majority, he has suddenly dissolved the Council, and ordered a general election.

Opinion is divided as to the expediency of this move. It cannot be said that the coming election is popular, and the general opinion seems to be that it is not only unnecessary but futile. The European view is that if the Governor could not find a stable Ministry he had no alternative.

The Swarajists make no complaint and make no secret of their hope that the perfectly constitutional action of His Excellency will result in their return to the Council in greater strength than they now possess.

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'Invest Yourself in Australia,' Urges New Travel Group

National Society Formed to Attract Investor-Settler From Overseas

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vict.—Attracting the tourist, the investor and the investor-settler from overseas is the main purpose of the campaign set on foot by the new Australian National Travel Association. "We are going to tell the English-speaking world 'Invest yourself and your son in Australia,'" declared Harold W. Clapp, chairman of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, who is heading the movement.

Details of the association's activities are to be carried out by a director, and by Australian travel and publicity experts overseas. "Other countries," says Mr. Clapp, "through focusing their attentions on the value of travel are reaping vast benefits."

The association will stimulate travel in Australia itself, particularly development travel, encouraging improvement in the general standard of hotel and guest house accommodation and generally trying to create better conditions for visitors. It will endeavor to establish closer co-ordination between the various organizations handling travel in Australia, educating Australians in the benefits to be derived from national travel advertising by community effort.

The new association, as Mr. Clapp says, will have nothing to do with ordinary migration—which is a government responsibility—nor will it hamper the realization of its objectives by functioning as a booking agency. Apart from its organizing and co-ordinating effort, its main worth will be constructive publicity to place Australia on the map and keep it there.

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THE HOME FORUM

Profit and Loss in the Literary Ledger

IT SHOULD not be considered merely the conventional lament for the good old days if an enlightened contemporary critic expresses regret for the apparently permanent loss of certain types of literature which once flourished. At least I am not disposed to look upon the observations of Professor Tinker in that light when he remarks, in a recent essay now republished in his volume "The Good Estate of Poetry," that "however ardent we may be in our loyalty to modern poets we cannot witness the disappearance of a great type of poetry without regret"; or when he asserts in much stronger terms that "no such type, which has had a noble history and summoned forth the full power of great poets, can disappear from literature without grave misfortune to us." On the surface so unqualified an utterance would seem rather stubbornly reactionary and sharply opposed to a widely current belief that the disappearance of once prevalent forms is a blessing. But Mr. Tinker is both sympathetic and intelligent in his effort to understand literary voices of the hour. In no sense does he repudiate them merely in favor of the past. And so we must look with respect upon his well-balanced attitude. He compels us to ask ourselves anew whether the passing of any form of literature can in itself be a misfortune.

Take his own particular illustration as a concrete beginning of this inquiry. He deplores the demise of those reflective poems like Goldsmith's which are concerned more with general ideas and quite frankly indeed with abstractions rather than with images and the concrete expression of the emotions. He holds up for our admiration the typical example of The Deserted Village "which begins as a description of 'Sweet Auburn,' develops into a dissertation on the evils of luxury, touches on the problem of emigration, laments the depopulation of villages, and ends with the author's impassioned farewell to Poetry, which is conceived of as departing with the peasants to America." But as Mr. Tinker insists, these subjects are no longer considered poetic. "At the present stage of our development they go unhonored and unsung." Such a theme, he suggests, as democracy, would in the eighteenth century, have been "seized upon as a noble subject worthy of that exalted treatment which is possible in poetry alone"; while in our time a discussion of democracy in verse is hardly conceivable. With so conspicuous and well chosen an example does our critic emphasize his disappointment over the passing of a once noble accent of poetry. He does not express explicitly the same lament over the disappearance of other notable forms but since he has made so sweeping a contention about the grave misfortune which attends all such losses we must assume that we too can generalize.

Must we then deplore the failure of such outstanding types as the epic, allegory and the literary dialogue, to continue as living modes of expression? Must we conclude that we are deprived of great wealth because new Homers, Virgils and Dantes do not arise in succeeding generations? Such questions remind us forcibly of the fundamental conditions which inspire literature in any age. To deplore the passing of any further possibility for new Iliads and Divine Comedies is nothing less than to deprecate the loss of the general environments out of which the original Iliad and Divine Comedy were shaped. But are we prepared to accept new masterpieces in old forms at this price?

However much we may admire certain conditions of social culture which might find expression in great permanent masterpieces, we can hardly desire to reproduce similar spiritual environments. Not that we fail to covet the same high qualities of thought but that we realize the necessity of constant change in the outlook which men with the same qualities can command. And we hope always that the change means progress. That the Iliad expresses the heroic temper on a mighty scale does not mean that even greater heroism may not develop and find adequate expression in language. Because the Divine Comedy enshrines a supreme insight at a certain stage of human thinking we must not suppose that new heights of vision are unattainable or cannot find as perfect a reflection in literature.

Can the same reasoning, however, be applied not only to themes but to the major types of expressions? Can we, for instance, look with equanimity upon the disappearance of so great a form as the epic? Must we not inevitably be the poorer if the unfolding of high emprise on a large scale in verse disappear entirely? Perhaps such questions can be settled only by individual opinion. Yet we are bound to realize that the impulse which inspires the production even of the greatest types does suffer eclipse. At the same time I would suggest that the law of compensation prevails in the world of art; that types disappear only in their external forms and reappear in transformed and no less splendid garb. Ancient epic gives way to the romance of chivalry with a loss of primitive vigor but with the greater gain of a finer code of honor and "gentilesse"; it gives way also to the heroic drama of the Elizabethans notably in the historical plays of Shakespeare which constitute England's national epic. So too did the golden ages of the drama give way to the vastly richer and more flexible form of the modern novel. Just as truly have other types waned while in compensation new and often richer modes of expression have arisen and flourished. We cannot doubt, for example, that Professor Tinker rejoices in the outburst of romantic poetry even at the expense of much conventional verse produced by Goldsmith's contemporaries. For most of the didactic poetry of the eighteenth century is insufferably frigid. It had ceased to express adequately the new and tumultuous thought of the time and had to give place to the fresh enthusiasms of romantic voices.

Of course, this picture of the different curves which represent the constant change in literature may not afford any comfort to those who regret the passing of any particular type such as the reflective verse which appeals so strongly to Mr. Tinker. I am pointing out simply why we cannot expect the unmodified continuance of literary forms and also the compensations which result from constant effort to express new moods and new attitudes. We should at the same time recognize the plea for attempts to revive older literary types. Recently I received from a stranger what was apparently a circular but no less earnest letter asking whether I would not co-operate in urging a return to the pure and simple prose of Addison and his contemporaries. Although sympathizing with the writer's distaste for certain prevalent tendencies in contemporary writing, I was obliged to reply that it was quite futile to attempt deliberate revivals of the style peculiar to a previous age. I remarked that such efforts were foredoomed to failure because we could write significantly only in the accent which expressed the living idiom of our own time. Such at least is my view of the consequences of artificial revivals. The pathway of literature is strewn with the failures of these attempts. When revivals do succeed they become something different from their models and show original distinction.

But for those who still remain unreconciled to the laws of living change we can hold out no little consolation in the operation of certain cycles of the types. Without professing to have discovered any regular periodicity of recurrence we can at least remark the return of the epic at the present time. If the imposing narratives of Neihardt and Benét only remotely resemble Homer, at least they are conceived on a similar scale and with epic sweep. So also the fine tradition of the Socratic dialogue seems suddenly to have sprung from a contemporary need of searching inquiry into questions of moment. Nor do we lack for signs that poetry has turned from its recent absorption with image and sense impression to more reflective recognition of current problems. Hence one with keen sense of the values of the literature in the past may take hope. Even Professor Tinker would not wish such reflective verse to revive the abstract manner of Goldsmith and his time. It must speak with the imaginative vigor which poetry has learned during the last century. So must the epic and the dialogue voice the living idiom of this age.

The evidence does then seem to show, at least in broad outline, that not only cycles of excellence but recurrences of the types do prevail. The expanding needs of each successive generation not only produce new forms, but constantly reach back for the older molds into which it may pour its own thought. Thus do the gains appear to show a distinct favorable balance in the ledger of literature.

P. K.

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St. Stephen's Green

Underneath the water-lily,
Underneath the fern;
Getting near to nine o'clock—
Did I hear that poppy talk?
Did that dandelion turn
To watch the guard go down the walk?
Soft behind the purple thistle,
Still behind the Grecian urn;
Tick, tock, tick, tock,
Turn the key within the lock—
Dark beneath the purple thistle,
Dark beneath the purple dock.

—KATHLEEN MILLAY, in "The Hermit Thrush."

A Large Upper Room

The circular rhythm swung on over the large attic floor, the brush following the steaming cloth in a soapy pattern of broad, twisting strokes as the woman crept her way over the sunny boards. Pausing in a patch of gleaming gold, where a mote-ridden ray from the setting sun fell across her work, she gazed out at the soft turquoise sky, with the buildings traced sharply against it in the evening light. A long trail of workaday events filed through her memory. Her thoughts drifting nearer to this present hour, she began to wonder if Sara was enjoying the acrobats she had so much wanted to see. "And you always say the tumblers make you feel queer, Ann. And, Ann, I've only got that attic chamber to do, and it will make me so late." So it was that the kind-hearted Ann was preparing the room for the guests who had sent word that they would hire it for the evening meal.

The wistful look passed from her face as she took up the rhythm of her work again. "Silly old me, I'm better here, scrubbing, anyway, and now Sara has her boy, too."

Barely was the cloth wrung for the last time when voices sounded, and before she had time to leave the room, men filled the stairway, so that she could not leave without pushing by them. Shyly she drew into the corner by the door. "Perhaps they won't notice me. A good thing Jacob had that trestle up for supper before they arrived!"

Quite unnoticed in the shadowy corner, she watched the last group slowly mount the stairs, with a growing content to be there, watching. "That one in the middle, they all seem to look up to him. He is quiet, as though he were alone, listening. Now he is speaking to them and looking round him."

The gentle voice sounded like a benediction, and it seemed that he glanced into the corner by the door as he said, "It is well that we are here. The room is fresh, the floor well washed." Then Ann knew that she was blessed, for the Master had seen her work, and called it good, before he sat himself down, to Supper, with the Twelve.

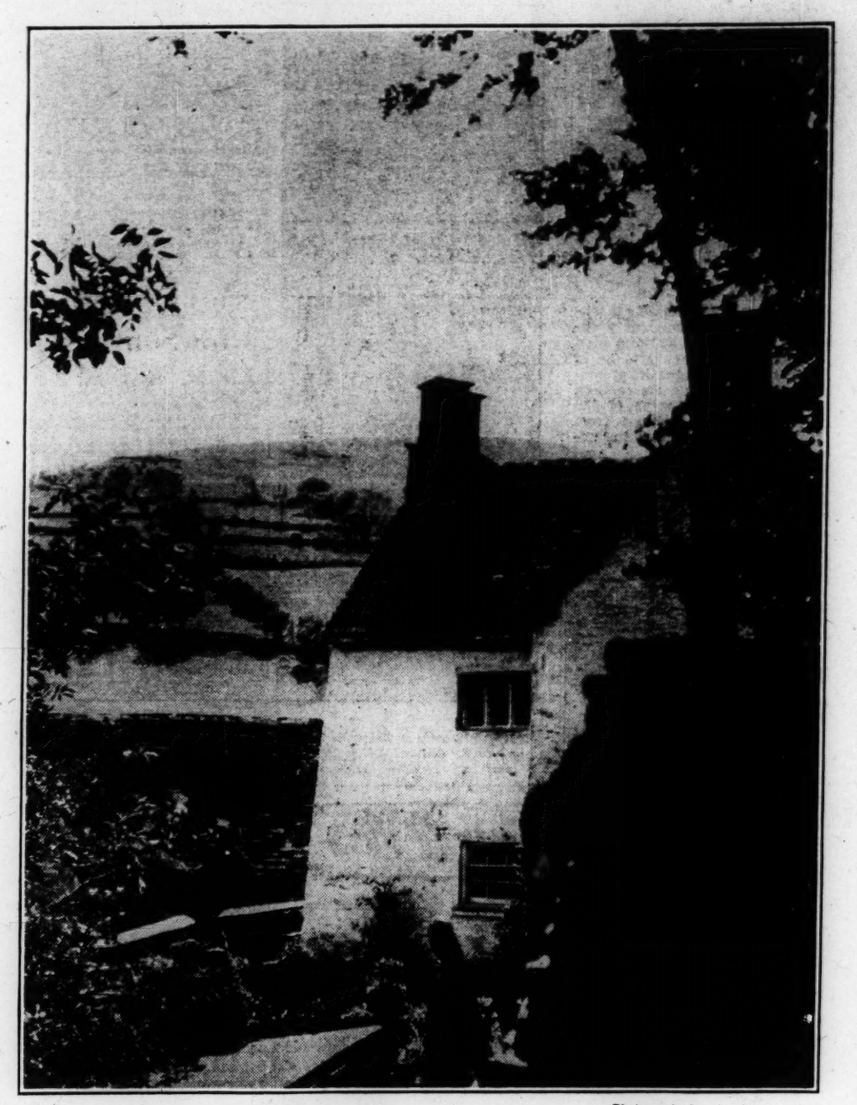
JANET LAING.

Kirriemuir Itself

It was long ago remarked by Lady Mary Wortley Montague that the most interesting district of every country, and that which exhibits the varied beauties of natural scenery in greatest perfection, is the region where the mountains sink down upon the more level land. This is certainly the case in Scotland, and particularly on the southern slopes of the Grampians, where places like Dunkeld, Blairgowrie, and Kirriemuir, with the mighty hills above and the rich, river-watered plains below, bask all summer long in the sun. Above them, as Sir Walter Scott noted, the vegetation of a happier climate and soil is mingled with the magnificent characteristics of mountain scenery; and woods, groves and thickets in profusion clothe the base of the hills, ascend the ravines and mingle with the precipices. Each of these places lies at the foot of one of the great passes which lead through the mountain barrier to the straths and valleys of the north, and so has access to some of the wildest and most famous scenery in the country. All lie along the Highland line, and for that reason had a part in the more heroic events of history which belong peculiarly to a border country.

It is understood that the inhabitants of Kirriemuir are not anxious to have their pleasant little hillside town called by any other name than its own. The outside world is well aware that the place served as model for the village depicted under the name of "Thrums" in the books of a well-known modern writer. . . . From time to time, it is true, some visitor may ask for the cottage with the window which figures conspicuously in Sir J. M. Barrie's best-known book, and he is pointed to a little whitewashed house with a bole-window high in its gable, where lemonade and light refreshments are sold, at the head of the steep slope above the railway; but there is not much to be made of the spot, with modern buildings about it. If "A Window in Thrums" as seems likely, finds a permanent place in the school of Scottish fiction, of which the novels of Galt are the best examples, and Mrs. Hamilton's "Cottages of Glenburnie" is a classic specimen, it will not be by the exceeding good will it has earned in its author's native town. . . .

Spread high, too, on the warm southern slope of the Grampian foothills, it enjoys from its upper parts a superb view to the east and south and west over the fertile valley of Strathmore, a region that in earlier centuries was the granary of Scotland and chief support of the capital at Perth. Down there, among the woods and cornlands, lie the scenes of many strange old stories, whose monuments remain, in mediæval stronghold and curiously carved stone, to keep their memory green. Gleaming lakes and streams and smoking towns make up a Panorama hardly to be surpassed for richness, while beyond the rolling heights of Finavon Hill on the east appears the grey line of the mysterious sea. Behind the town again lie the most famous "dens" or glens of the Grampians, penetrating far into the mountain fastnesses, with passes leading east and west of Lochnagar to the famous Royal valley of the north.—From "Famous Scottish Burghs and Their Romantic Story," by GEORGE EYRE-TODD.



Photograph by A. Clayton East

Partrishow, a Solitary Welsh Farmhouse.

THIS solitary Welsh farmhouse stands halfway up a steep hill on a higher ledge of which may be found the tiny church of Partrishow, famous among archæologists.

Partrishow—a corruption of Ishowa—the name of the ancient British saint to whom the church is dedicated, is reached by a road which winds up and up into the mountains from Crickhowell, and when, finally, wheels will take you no further, the solitary farm is seen, and from its sweet-voiced, white-haired owner you may obtain the keys and climb the last slope of the hill. No other habitation is near. They are washing sheep today, she says, and later the sheep pour down from the mountain side and spread themselves over the lush green meadows, calling to each other in the radiant sun. You may look down the valley through its blue mountain gateway to where, beyond the Usk, a higher line of hills tells of Brynmawr and Clydach—the famous coal country. If imagination can follow the centuries from the building of this church to when those mines began to deface all the countryside round about them—the day will be filled with exquisite pictures unpainted and wonderful stories untold.

For more than a thousand years Christian worship has continued here, as is shown by the Celtic font bearing date 1080—though of the first church building only this remains. In the tiny churchyard are the remains of a preaching cross.

Partrishow has little recorded history, but stands under the larches in the silent noon, and the footfalls of the centuries will steal about you. Under sun, under stars, Partrishow has its message. Leave the beaten track, you who love the inwardness of the countryside, and you, too, will see and hear.

The Singers

Sing, crickets, in the dusk,
About my caravan.
Sing loudly if you must,
Sweet, if you can.
Sing from that sandy soil
Where briers grow
To hide your little homes,
Not proud but low:
Sing where small roses wild,
Whose petals fall,
Rise sweetest in the dark
Not seen at all.
Sing for this summer's day,
Grown warm and long.
Sing for the very joy
There is in song.
Sing to the saffron sky
Streaked red, and soon,
When it has failed, sing on
To the pale moon.
Sing in that scented night
Invisibly,
And, as you always do,
Sing cheerfully.

—MONK GIBBON, in "For Daws to Peck At."

Character and Music

Music, of all the arts, touches most widely on things which are humanly interesting; and if you shut out the knowledge of what is interesting in your fellow human beings, how is your art going to grow? Art, like many other things, gets its food from outside, and it is a mistake to suppose that it can feed exclusively on itself. And art is always interwoven with character, and we have even frequently to observe that character counts for more in the end than natural gifts of any kind, whether artistic or literary.—From "Hubert Parry His Life and Works," by CHARLES L. GRAVES.

Dieu seul fait des choses merveilleuses

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LE PSALMISTE comprenait bien la nature de Dieu en tant que bien, car il déclara: "BÉNI SOIT L'ÉTERNEL DIEU, LE DIEU D'ISRAËL, QUI SEUL ACCOMPLIT SES ŒUVRES MERVEILLEUSES!" Et les Psaumes nous ordonnent souvent de louer la merveilleuse bonté de Dieu.

Dieu seul fait des choses merveilleuses, attendu qu'Il est le seul pouvoir, et qu'Il est bon, ainsi que le dit la Bible. Quelle est donc, alors, la cause de l'inharmonie et du mal? On peut répondre à ceci ce qu'on répondrait à la question suivante: Qu'est-ce qui occasionne la discordance dans la musique, et les erreurs dans les mathématiques? L'ignorance. Le monde a besoin d'être guéri de l'ignorance concernant Dieu afin de réaliser l'harmonie; car l'ignorance relativement à Dieu, la crainte et le péché sont la cause de toute discordance. Dieu est Tout-en-tout, et Il est aussi incapable de causer la discorde que la musique l'est de causer la discordance; et Il ne pourrait pas plus créer l'imperfection que les mathématiques ne peuvent créer une erreur.

La vraie compréhension de la nature de Dieu en tant que bien, et la démonstration de ce fait, éliminent la discordance de l'expérience, aussi certainement que la connaissance et l'application des règles des mathématiques nous mettent à même de corriger ou d'empêcher les fautes relatives aux mathématiques. L'exposition de la vérité dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne: *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*) révèle la vraie nature de Dieu à quiconque cherche avec sincérité. Ce livre présente si clairement la vérité de la totalité de Dieu, et par conséquent l'irréalité du mal, que des milliers de personnes ont été guéries de conditions discordantes en le lisant.

Christ-Jésus n'attribua jamais le mal à Dieu, mais il dit clairement que le mal a été créé par un mensonge, ou, en d'autres termes, que le mal est une croyance erronée sans existence réelle. En faisant ressortir la nature de Dieu en tant que bien, il dit: "Quel est l'homme d'entre vous qui donnera une pierre à son fils, s'il lui demande du pain? Ou, s'il demande du poisson, lui donnera-t-il un serpent? Si donc vous, qui êtes mauvais, savez donner de bonnes choses à vos enfants, combien plus votre Père, qui est dans les cieux, donnera-t-il de bonnes choses à ceux qui les lui demandent!" Et par ses œuvres le Maître prouvait sans cesse que Dieu seul est le créateur du bien, et qu'Il est capable de faire des choses merveilleuses. Il dit qu'il était venu faire la volonté du Père, et à aucun moment il ne mit en doute la bonne volonté de Dieu de guérir; mais, sachant que Dieu seul pouvait faire des choses merveilleuses, il guérit toute sorte de maladies et de péchés.

A la page 587 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy définit le bien comme suit: "Dieu; Esprit; omnipotence; omniscience; omniprésence; omni-action." Dans la mesure où nous percevrons la vraie nature de Dieu, la Vie, en tant que bien, et que nous verrons que le bien est Esprit, le seul pouvoir, connaissant tout, toujours présent, et agissant toujours, nous comprendrons que "DIEU . . . SEUL ACCOMPLIT SES ŒUVRES MERVEILLEUSES!"

C'est la fausse idée que le genre human se fait de Dieu comme étant un mortel agrandi qui l'a conduit à croire que Dieu est capable de créer ou de permettre la maladie, le manque, la tempête et la peste; et cette notion erronée est la source de la crainte et du mal. Lorsqu'on est sans crainte et aimant, ne connaissant que la bonté et la totalité de Dieu, on ressent l'harmonie. La crainte et d'autres caractéristiques qui sont contraires à l'Amour divin, sont la source de toute inharmonie. C'est l'ignorance de ce qu'est le véritable, c'est l'égoïsme, l'orgueil, l'impatience; et la vraie idée de Dieu en tant que bien omnipotent, "'le Tout-aimable;'" (*Science et Santé*, p. 3), et de l'homme en tant qu'image et que ressemblance de Dieu, fait disparaître cette ignorance, et nous met en état d'être humbles, courageux, miséricordieux, patients, et purs.

Mrs. Eddy définit créateur ainsi: "Esprit; Entendement; intelligence; le vivifiant Principe divin de tout ce qui est réel et bon; Vie, Vérité et Amour existant en eux-mêmes; ce qui est parfait et éternel; le contraire de la matière et du mal, qui n'ont pas de Principe; Dieu, qui a fait tout ce qui a été fait et qui ne saurait créer un atome ou un élément qui soit le contraire de Lui-même" (*ibid.*, p. 583). Ayant la notion de la vraie nature de la grande et unique cause, on comprend que Dieu seul est l'auteur des choses merveilleuses. La vraie intelligence est incapable d'exprimer autre chose que le bien. L'inharmonie ne peut exister en la toute-présence de l'intelligence parfaite. Le "vivifiant Principe divin de tout ce qui est réel et bon" n'exprime que la bonté et l'harmonie. Dieu étant la seule Vie, Il est la source de toute activité spirituelle; aussi ne peut-t-il y avoir aucune action, aucune vie en dehors du Principe vivifiant, qui est bon. Il n'y a donc rien qui puisse produire ou vivifier le mal. L'acceptation de cette vraie idée de la Vie en tant que Dieu constitue la liberté. Le Maître a dit: "Si vous demeurez dans ma parole, . . . vous connaîtrez la vérité et la vérité vous affranchira." Cette vérité, savoir, que Dieu est bon, et que Sa création infinie est l'expression de Sa bonté et de l'amour, est la vérité dont parle le Maître; car c'est là tout ce qui est réel.

Summer Prairies

As far as the vision carries
The summer prairies run
With never a shadow spread between
The earth and the eager sun.

With never a shadow leaning
Upon it save of wing—
The wing of the lark that mounts the morn,
A prophet of joy, to sing;

Or shadow of scudding cloudlets,
That sail the heavens high
In billowing fleets to seek the port
Of dreams in the prairie sky;

Or yet of the bee-sucked blossoms
That greet the warm, sweet breeze,
Where grasses run out like quiet tides
On green and untroubled seas.

As far as the vision carries
The burnished prairies show
The splash and the shine of summer gold
That only the prairies know.

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.

Jenny Wren

Her sight is short, she comes quite near;
A foot to me's a mile to her;
And she is known as Jenny Wren,
The smallest bird in England. When
I heard that little bird at first,
Methought her frame would surely burst
With earnest song. Oft had I seen
Her running under leaves so green;
Or in the grass when fresh and wet,
As though her wings she would forget.
And, seeing this, I said to her—
"My pretty runner, you prefer
To be a thing to run unheard
Through leaves and grass, and not a bird!"
'Twas then she burst, to prove me wrong,
Into a sudden storm of song; . . .
"Nay, nay," I laughed, "be you no thing
To run unheard, sweet scold, but sing!
O I could hear your voice near me,
Above the din in that oak tree,
When almost all the twigs on top
Had starlings chattering without stop."

—W. H. DAVIES, in Poems.

Greaves and Whistler

Walter Greaves is almost forgotten; and when he is remembered at all it is as a ghost of Whistler, as a shadowy counterpart of Enoch Soames. Yet Greaves was not only one of the most important artists of the period, but one whose painting and personality contrasted more sharply with Whistler's than did those of any of his contemporaries. . . .

His own attitude towards his work is fully contained in a reply to a question once put to him. We were talking of his boyhood, and I asked him how early he started to paint. "I never could help it," he said. "Chelsea was so beautiful that you couldn't but paint." Such an attitude makes theory superfluous. . . . All the while he had a consciousness of his own power, a sense of satisfaction which came from the ability to express his innermost feelings. But transcending all other differences between himself and Whistler was the fact that he was entirely unlike his cosmopolitan master in being intensely national, even local, in his outlook and his technique.

Of the two Whistler had by far the more original vision. He saw in the day and night effects of the Thames a new, hitherto undiscovered and exquisite material for the making of pictures; his subtle eye was instantly captivated by the designs suggested by the bridges and river banks and arrangements of lights. And so he American gentleman with the fierce glance and foppish garb made his own the changing mood and atmosphere, the mysterious distances of our gas-lit river, with a grace and a tenderness born of the deepest understanding.

Greaves' motive was different. He painted the river simply because he loved it for its own sake. The Thames-soaked and blackened timbers of the bridges, the slow barges with their red sails, the hoarse melancholy cries of the watermen coming through the mist, and above all the illusive mist itself and the grey water which lapped continually at the foot of the house he lived in: these were the things he loved, neither for the design they made, nor for their atmosphere, but for themselves. And Greaves, about whom there was always something childlike and direct, went straight for the qualities which he felt.—"The Artists of the 1890's," by JOHN ROTHENSTEIN.

God Alone Does Wondrous Things

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Psalmist clearly understood the nature of God as good, for he declared, "Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things." And we are often admonished in the Psalms to praise God for His wonderful goodness.

God alone does wonderful things, since He is the only power, and is good, as the Bible implies. What, then, is the cause of inharmony and evil? The same answer can be given to this as to the question, What causes discord in music, and mistakes in mathematics? Ignorance. The world needs to be healed of ignorance of God in order to realize harmony; for ignorance of God, fear, and sin are the cause of all discord. God is All-in-all, and He is as incapable of causing discord as music is of causing discord; and He could not cause imperfection any more than mathematics could cause a mistake.

The true understanding of God's nature as good, and the demonstration of the fact, eliminate discord from experience, as surely as the understanding and application of the rules of mathematics enable one to correct or to prevent mistakes in regard to mathematics. The exposition of the truth in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, reveals the true nature of God to any sincere seeker. So clearly does this book present the truth of the allness of God and the consequent unreality of evil that thousands in reading it have been healed of discordant conditions.

Christ Jesus never attributed evil to God, but said plainly that evil was fathered by a lie, or, in other words, that evil was a false belief without real existence. Pointing out the nature of God as good, he said: "What man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent? If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?" And by his works the Master was constantly proving that God alone is the creator of good, and is capable of doing wondrous things. He said he came to do the Father's will, and in no instance did he question whether God were willing to heal; but, knowing that God alone could do wondrous things, he healed all manner of sickness and sin.

On page 587 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy defines good as "God; Spirit; omnipotence; omniscience; omnipresence; omni-action." As we gain a glimpse of the true nature of God, Life, as good, and see that good is Spirit, the only power, all-knowing, ever present, and all-acting, we shall understand that "God . . . only doeth wondrous things."

It is the false concept of God as a magnified mortal that has led mankind to believe that He is capable of causing or permitting sickness, lack, storm, and pestilence; and this wrong concept is the source of fear and evil. As one is fearless and loving, knowing only God's goodness and allness, he experiences harmony. Fear and other characteristics which are unlike divine Love, are the source of all inharmony. It is ignorance of true being that causes one to be fearful, selfish, proud, impatient; and the true idea of God as omnipotent good, "the One 'altogether lovely'" (Science and Health, p. 3), and of man as God's image and likeness, dispels this ignorance, and enables us to be humble, fearless, forgiving, patient, and pure.

Mrs. Eddy defines creator as "Spirit; Mind; intelligence; the animating divine Principle of all that is real and good; self-existent Life, Truth, and Love; that which is perfect and eternal; the opposite of matter and evil, which have no Principle; God, who made all that was made and could not create an atom or an element the opposite of Himself" (*ibid.*, p. 583). With this concept of the true nature of the great and only cause, one understands that God alone is the author of wondrous things. True intelligence is incapable of expressing anything but good. Inharmony cannot exist in the ever-presence of perfect intelligence. The "animating divine Principle of all that is real and good" expresses only goodness and harmony. Since God is the only Life, He is the source of all spiritual activity; so there can be no action or life apart from this animating divine Principle, which is good. There is nothing, then, to produce or to animate evil. The acceptance of this true idea of Life as God is freedom. The Master said, "If ye continue in my word, . . . ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The truth that God is good, and that His infinite creation is the expression of His goodness and love, is the truth to which the Master referred; for this is all that is real.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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EDUCATIONAL

Tries Out Means of Attaining an Active World-Mindedness

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Exeter, Eng.

GREAT BRITAIN is beginning to realize that in the adequate study of international relations lies one of the best methods of promoting international peace, for through knowledge comes that higher understanding which can give facts their true interpretation and value.

We are still, however, in the period of experiment, in the academic, the school and the popular world of education. With regard to the purely academic treatment and teaching of international questions, the present writer has consulted various experts in British universities and learned institutions. Opinions differ, but it is to some extent possible to classify the advice given and the methods adopted.

1. To concentrate on the League of Nations; its history, its constitution, and the problems, which have come before it, as well as its relations with nonmembers. It is argued on behalf of this theory that the League is perhaps the most important institution in the sphere of international affairs; that it has had and will have in the future practical questions to deal with, and that therefore the study of its being will encourage realities. On the other hand many experts counter this argument with the assertion that such a study is too narrow, and is apt to make people forget that the League is only a part of international activity and should be regarded as an expression of something higher.

2. To take certain important treaties and consider their results on international life. It is held that if this subject is taken historically the idea of development will be evident. Of course, care will have to be taken here to lay emphasis on the results of peace as well as of war.

3. To consider the relationship between two particular countries; for example, Germany and France, Great Britain and United States. Such a study is, of course, highly specialized; but it is also contended on its behalf that it will lead to concentration and demonstrate development through history.

4. To attempt to develop a science of international relations.

5. To approach international questions through the study of international law.

In the Schools

With regard to the schools, the subject is both easier and more difficult, for though some of the problems connected with academic study do not arise, yet it is essential to give a reality to the teaching so that it will appeal to the schoolboy and schoolgirl. In many cases, for instance, the effort is being made to help young folks to realize Great Britain's place, not only in the British Commonwealth, but also in the society of nations.

Talks and addresses on the League are given as a regular feature in several schools either by the teachers or by special speakers brought in from outside. One of the great difficulties so far on this side of the work has been the need of a satisfactory textbook for follow-up study. Naturally this question has been taken up.

Economic Questions

In the matter of the popular teaching, the method most commonly approved in the case of working men and women at any rate, is to begin the study of some international economic question, to show its relation to the daily life and wage of the worker, and then to proceed from the known by easy stages to the unknown.

When history is dealt with as an international subject, the method used is, so far as possible, to start with the present and to work backward. Many of the smaller adult classes, which study more intensively, welcome foreigners, not only for the sake of fraternity, but because they can aid in the discussion.

One of these classes not only had the advantage of a university tutor, but had actually called in the help of the consular representative of a foreign power.

E. J. P.

The Making of a High School Newspaper

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Columbus, O.

IN SOUTH High School there has been established a journalism department of three classes which has as its aim not merely the instructing of students in the ways of the press but helping them to a fuller expression of themselves as individuals. It is founded on the philosophy of Boyd H. Bode of Ohio State University and John Dewey of Columbia, who maintain that the first purpose of education is to prepare the child to live a full, complete, and enjoyable life today, thus equipping him to meet the ever-changing life of tomorrow. It is the desire of the instructor, Edward R. Johnson, to develop co-operation and group consciousness through making the student feel that he is doing something for his school that will broaden the rest of the student body and make youth better understood by the parents who read the paper.

Mr. Johnson says, "The school paper is a cross-section of the life of the school. Most parents think of the school in terms of yesterday; cartoons picture the 'reading, writing, and arithmetic' schoolroom of the past. The purpose of the paper today is to advance the thought of the parent to an actual understanding of school life as it now is."

In outlining his views on the functions of the school paper the principal, Evan L. Mahaffey, classified them in three groups: (1) The school newspaper serves as a senior course in English for those who are interested in concise written expression; (2) it interprets to the student body the various school activities including class affairs, departmental ideas, and extra-curricular activities; (3) it reflects to the community the various projects, events and efforts of the school itself.

"If the school paper prints the news of the school in the same proportion in which the school gives emphasis to these activities, the school paper becomes the measure of the school's success and a cross-section of the school itself. We thoroughly believe that our paper is so operated. We are therefore willing to have our school judged by the average edition of the South High Optic."

Methods and Organization

This co-operative enterprise is organized like a real newspaper. The staff of 45 has as its news world a three-story building containing 1400 students and a campus of 12 acres. The happenings of this world are reviewed bi-weekly in the four-page organ known as the South High Optic, signifying the eyes of the school.

The editors are chosen by the instructor for their ability, spirit, and willingness to work. Their titles and duties correspond to those of the regular city daily.

While faculty advisers oversee the editing, proof-reading, advertising, and business management, still the actual work is done by the students themselves. Classes in news writing learn all the essentials of a good news story, the mechanics of gathering and writing the material, and the method of composing headlines.

One of the papers received by the exchange department uses the heavily-inked page, cheap paper, screaming headlines, and the sensational type of news found in the city dailies. Contrasting with this, the Optic is clean in type of material used and in appearance. The printing of the good news of the school and the use of good paper and type, makes for a clean, enjoyable newspaper.

A mail circulation manager is probably an innovation in this type of work. One student receives and answers all mail which pertains to the paper. In this position he acquires neatness, a command of a business vocabulary, and experience in constructing a forceful business letter.

A clipping bureau is maintained. Here two students are occupied with clipping all news items dealing with the school, its personnel, or activities which have appeared in any paper in the county. Articles of interest to those outside the school are written by the students and sent out in the form of publicity. The publication of these articles is checked by the clipping bureau.

A school-owned camera supplies nearly all the pictures for the paper at small cost; the engraver's charge is practically the only expense. In this way the paper is enlivened with cuts that would otherwise be beyond reach.

All Departments Co-operate

Another of Mr. Johnson's aims is to so co-operate with all the departments of the school as to give the students a chance to round out their education to the fullest degree. The most conspicuous example of this is the paper's accountant. This is a student in the commercial department, trained in bookkeeping, cost accounting, and all the essentials of good business management. He experiences the handling of actual accounts by taking full charge of the Optic's books, subject of course to faculty supervision.

The income is received from subscriptions, advertising, profit from the previous year, and sale of supplies to other departments. Last year $4000 was handled in this way. A budget is made up according to the expenditures of the previous year and strictly adhered to.

Another co-operating department is the art group. Art students interested in cartooning compete at the beginning of each year for the position of Optic cartoonist.

Advertising and Circulation

A separate advertising class with a capable instructor at its head teaches the students the value of advertising, how to write effective and forceful advertising, and how to sell it. The practical experience is gained when they sell it to the merchants. They approach the merchant with a business proposition, not a charity scheme, and with salesman's arguments succeed in selling 25 per cent of the paper's space to business men all over the city, thus breaking down the old idea of a community being forced to support such a project with no thought of return.

The circulation is thought to be the largest in percentage of any school in Ohio. Among 1300 students last year there were 1200 subscribers. Interesting and educational campaigns are conducted at the beginning of the year to stimulate a desire for the paper on the part of every student in the school.

Printing of the 14 regular issues is done by a commercial printer but an occasional little extra is put out entirely by the students.

As a member of the National Scholastic Press Association, the Columbia Scholastic Press Association, and the Journalism Association of Ohio Schools, the Optic has been entered in many competitions. In 1926-27 it was rated as an all-American high school paper by the first-named association and last year was granted a first class honor rating; in the contest conducted by Columbia University for 1928, it received a second place award.

Great stress is laid by Mr. Johnson on the fact that his sympathies are not with the newspaper in this enterprise but with a higher system of education which is enabling the student to broaden his horizon as early as possible, to express himself to the fullest of his ability, to get the most out of life, and so prepare himself for a greater work tomorrow.

Better Business Letters

BY CHARLES EDGAR BUCK,
Consulting Literary Counselor, Boston, Mass.

22—The Letter of Inquiry

First—every letter of inquiry is of some value. It is proof that its writer is interested in your service or your merchandise. *Often* it leads to a sale.

Observe this outline when answering the letter of inquiry:

1—Answer promptly; within 24 hours, if possible. Write before the inquirer's interest has waned.

2—Give ALL the information requested. Go over the letter of inquiry carefully, checking the points to be covered. Then dictate, covering each; omitting none.

3—Talk UP to the inquirer—not down. Write in simple, clear diction, avoiding technical terms and always remembering that what is plain to you may not be plain to the reader. In other words, write as though you were writing to a child.

4—Always thank or express appreciation for an inquiry.

The following letter, although not perfect, is a good example of what might be said in answering a letter of inquiry:

Gentlemen:

Your interest in our new filing system, as indicated in your letter of June 29, pleases us.

If you will turn to pages 8 and 10 in the inclosed booklet you will find there some attractive cuts and interesting information about the system. On page 12 are prices, terms, and delivery data.

This system is being used today in your city by such firms as the Blank Manufacturing Company, the Brown and White Company, and the Blake, Fisher Mercantile Corporation.

We believe that you can use this system to good advantage in your own offices and if there is any question that you would like to ask, please feel free to write us again.

Thank you for your inquiry.

Sincerely yours

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(NEXT WEEK—THE ADJUSTMENT LETTER.)

Wide World

Heads University at Cairo, Egypt. Sheikh El Maraghy, New President of the University El Azir, Where 2000 Undergraduates Are Taking Course to Equip Them to Cope With Modern World Affairs.

The Parent

Port Alice, B. C.

Dear Editor:

It is indeed a pleasure and a privilege to be a reader of The Christian Science Monitor. While I appreciate that every department of the Monitor is of value, what I am at this time most grateful for is the children's departments, as our little boy, 8½ years old, is an insatiable reader. The stories in the Monitor are well written, and to this I attribute the fact that the boy always enjoys most such reading matter as is set up in good literary style. He loves the Milly-Molly-Mandy stories and recently I sent for this book and he has since read it through twice; and now the school teacher has it and from time to time reads it to the children. I, too, have read these stories and love them for their refreshing sweetness and because they picture such a joyous existence among the simplest surroundings.

Then, too, I am so grateful for the fine reports of all important world events, and for the splendid editorials which we know are not colored by political leanings or other considerations. Through these reports and editorials we can keep constantly awake to what is going on in the world, and so do our share toward maintaining peace.

The advertising columns, too, I find helpful, especially now that we are living in a very small place and have to send away for many things.

Another pleasure is in making clippings from the Monitor. The children's stories are all cut out and sent to different little friends, and other clippings to grown-ups, according to their varied interests.

With many thanks for all the good things that the Monitor brings us every day, and with best wishes to all readers of the Parent Column.

(Mrs.) F. W. K.

* * *

Rapid City, South Dakota

Dear Editor:

As an "Over two twenty," I wish to express my deep appreciation for our daily Monitor through this column. A very needed paper, needed in every home.

I live on a nice farm near where President Coolidge had his summer White House, in our beautiful Black Hills. Am inviting correspondence from any one who is interested.

H. C. R.

A Toy Cupboard Made for the Child

London

Toys are to the child what paints, palette and brushes are to the artist; they are his stock in trade; they occupy most of his waking thoughts and some of his sleeping ones, too, as he lies fast asleep cuddling a worn but precious teddy.

Toys are the child's first education, and he should, through them, learn many things that will stand him in good stead in later years. Owing to the carelessness on the part of his guardians, however, he often acquires wrong tendencies that are difficult to eradicate, and which sometimes cling to him all through life.

If one made inquiries one would find that in the greater number of nurseries today the child is expected to keep his toys in a large box or ottoman. If he has a toy cupboard, then it has very few shelves and they are wide apart and wholly inadequate to store his toys conveniently.

Consider the ottoman or box—could anything be more unsuitable? There is no way in which to put toys in an ottoman except one on top of another. It seems ludicrous to think that we not only allow a child to keep his toys in this way, but give him no option to do anything else.

How often throughout the day do we command him to take more care of his playthings, to be more gentle with them, and then, when evening comes, so anxious are we to hurry him to bed, that we even help him to destroy his toys by thrusting them one on top of another into the box.

The grown-ups' cupboard, though certainly better than the box, is often nearly as unsuitable, for generally some of it is too high for the child to reach.

The ideal cupboard is one in which there are plenty of shelves, all of them within reach of the child, so that he can put each toy away in its appointed place. There should also be a drawer for the small oddments that children love to collect.

Any carpenter would make such a cupboard quite inexpensively, and it should belong entirely to the child, and its neatness should be responsibility. In this way he would be learning a valuable lesson in orderliness and economy, for, in taking care of his toys and preserving them, he would form a habit that he would take with him all through his life.

We cannot learn too early to respect the property of others and to take care of our own.

H. A. M.

Teachers and Ceaseless Growth

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

No one has the moral right to undertake the task of education unless he is prepared for ceaseless growth. Youth is a state of rapid growth and development, and can be effectively guided and governed only by those who are in the same condition. Teachers of high character and attainments often fail lamentably in their profession, and blame the indifference of their pupils while their failure is often occasioned by the static conditions of their thought. They have perhaps arrived at fixed notions, intellectual and moral, and youth jumps over them as it would over a five-barred gate. In the very next classroom a teacher of lighter caliber may be surrounded by interested pupils who feel the challenge of his inquiring, probing thought.

Today it is widely recognized that a teacher should be in sympathy with young people, but many have made the mistake of becoming childish in the process. Even Diderot had to confess to the nobleman who thanked him for making a man of his sons, that they had made a child of him. It is belittling to mind and heart to remain always at 16, or to find one's main championship among the immature. Young people need teachers who understand them; they gain from contact with maturer natures; but unless these teachers are mature, they have not the essential riches to give.

The teacher needs to grow in mental alertness and understanding—needs to keep abreast of his subject as it unfolds, and of the growth of the world's thought as a whole. But his task does not end there. He—or she—is preparing young people for manhood or womanhood, and must be constantly gaining in these in order to guide rightly. His relations to his home, his community, his nation and his church bear directly on the quality of his work as a teacher. It is for this reason especially that a teacher should be given a salary suited to his social standing. A poor salary hampers the teacher by excluding him from normal contact with men and women in other walks of life.

The greatest teachers have consciously striven to keep their thought fresh and vital. Dr. Arnold of Rugby prepared editions of the classics and a history of Rome for this purpose, besides taking an active part in religious and political life. Edward Bowen of Harrow, builder of the "Modern Side," worked far into each night to discover new aspects of lessons which he had been giving for 40 years; he twice contested a seat for Parliament, and took an active part in discussions over Biblical criticisms. Sir John McClure of Mill Hill secured the doctorates of law and music while headmaster, and rendered nation-wide service to the Congregational Church. Such teachers secure the ardent and lifelong devotion of their pupils.

How to Direct the Salesmen of Retail Stores—A Summer Course

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York City

A SUMMER school in "personnel direction" — a field into which many of the largest corporations in the United States have already entered, is to be conducted in New York City. Miss Gladys Chase Gilmore, an expert in personnel work who has been associated with some of the largest retail establishments in this country, will head the course, which opens at the Hotel McAlpin on July 8. It will offer a period of intensive training for personnel directors of retail stores or those desiring to enter personnel work.

The far-reaching possibilities which she visualized in personnel work with retail stores were the magnet which drew Miss Gilmore from the comparative seclusion of an English classroom in a country school several years ago into gradually expanding contacts with department store operators throughout the country.

The department store operator, as Miss Gilmore sees it, has embarked on a magnificent adventure of service. With his corps of employees—whether they number hundreds or only a handful—organized with an enthusiasm for public service and imbued with the romance of merchandising, he may establish an institution conducted in accordance with the highest ethics and modern practices which will attract an ever-increasing measure of good will from its patrons.

For store management, to Miss Gilmore, besides being an intensely practical and realistic undertaking, offers a challenge to the imagination and almost unlimited opportunities for development and improvement.

The Gilmore Summer Course in Retail Training and Personnel Work, she told a Monitor correspondent, wil provide the first opportunity for untrained personnel workers to take a short course of intensive professional training in their own field. Many persons who have had years of practical experience may greatly improve their service and increase their output by acquiring a background of specific professional training, she declared.

"There are numbers of comparatively small stores throughout the country whose personnel work is in charge of someone who is bright and competent but who has never had the opportunity to acquire specific training in their own field," she continued. "It is these people which the course is intended to reach, in addition to numbers of persons in other activities who feel they are misplaced in their own work and desire to enter the personnel field.

"Many of these persons, for various reasons, cannot devote one or two years to acquiring the special training provided by the established schools. They must have a short, intensive course which will give them a general grasp of the problems of personnel work and how to cope with them.

"My contacts with retail organizations in every part of the country have shown me that there is a very definite need for such a course which will enable the workers in distant sections to acquire a knowledge of the best modern practices and to keep their own organizations up-to-date and in a position to meet a competition in their own field."

The course will continue through four weeks, with morning, afternoon and evening programs covering training in various up-to-date store practices; selling and non-selling, executive and non-executive training plans; interviewing; personnel records and audits; expense control; methods underlying effective training and the modern technique of instruction; planned observation in various non-selling departments of New York stores, and teaching of merchandise subjects.

Students enrolled in the course will have an opportunity to meet some of the oustanding leaders in their particular field and will have opportunities to observe at first hand the present personnel practices in New York stores. Associated with Miss Gilmore in the enterprise will be a staff of thoroughly experienced instructors, many of whom have for years been actively engaged in personnel work. Miss Gilmore will take charge of the training programs and teaching of salesmanship.

Value of German Language to English-Speaking Peoples

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Stonehouse, Eng.

IN English-speaking countries, Latin and French are almost universally studied; German and Greek are considered as optional subjects, and only a few go far with them. At Rendcomb College, Gloucestershire, founded some years ago to provide a secondary education on public school lines for working-class boys, Greek has been placed first in the educational scheme; the results have been notable. And well they might, for Latin literature was only moon to the Greek sun; and, in modern studies—Lessing, Goethe and Schiller drank deeply of the true Greek atmosphere. It is equally true, that the great classical authors of German literature were imbued with a profound appreciation of Milton, Shakespeare, Richardson, and Goldsmith. It was in fact the impact of English and Greek studies on German thought which made possible the great masterpieces of Klopstock, Lessing, Goethe, and Schiller. Notwithstanding that German (like Greek) grammar is somewhat full, and at first a little puzzling, its idiom and poetry and drama are germane to English.

In teaching a language, the teachers' first thought should be to give the pupil a sense of the rare values enfolded in it. Very early in the course—long before grammar is understood thoroughly—lyric poetry, read aloud, sung or rendered by a gramophone—should be introduced into the lessons. The teachers can translate the poem and leave the rest to its inherent beauty. If he can gather a few pupils in his rooms after work and let them become familiar with beautiful editions, a well-illustrated history of literature and sympathetic renderings of song and drama on a good gramophone, they will tackle linguistic difficulties with the enthusiasm of a gold miner staking a claim.

Twenty years' experience as pupil and teacher has convinced the writer that appreciation of the life and thought of a noble nation is readily awakened through a study of its literature. The gap between English and German is not so great. Not only are the two nations racially akin, but they are mentally akin. Modern English "terature and modern German literature had their rise in the translations of the Bible by Tyndale and Luther respectively; the greatest authors of both races have acknowledged their supreme indebtedness to the Book of Books; and the consequent kinship was foreshadowed from the beginning. The tracts of John Wycliffe inspired Luther and Dürer, while William Tyndale had to translate the New Testament under the protection of Luther's followers. Without Wycliffe, no Luther; without Luther, no Tyndale. Similarly without Milton, no Klopstock. Without Shakespeare, no Goethe and Schiller.

The slight attention paid to German in English education is the more remarkable that the educational debt to Germany is so immense. The rejuvenation of classical history teaching inaugurated by Dr. Arnold was due to his profound study of Niebuhr. The meticulous thoroughness of Edward Thring's reform of boarding-school life was made possible by the work of his German wife. Edward Bowen's unique contribution to his epoch had its rise in his study of German Biblical criticism. Matthew Arnold, Lord Haldane and H. A. L. Fisher all owed much to German culture. And who can measure the debt which English children owe to Froebel?

It may not always be possible to make German a main subject, but it works in remarkably well as a subsidiary in the Upper V and VI Form. The writer has found that pupils of school certificate standard master the grammar in two terms, and appreciate German poetry from the start. He has known a VI Form boy begin his alphabet in January and enter a university honors school in October. In any case it should be possible after a year's work to profit greatly by a holiday in a German family and to begin reading the German classic authors. This is the more valuable that a knowledge of English and German is a key to the rapid grasp of every language spoken round the North Sea, and makes intercourse with the Balkan States easy and pleasant.

C. F. T.

SCHOOLS—United States

Girls' Collegiate School
An Accredited Country Day and Boarding School
Among the Foothills near Los Angeles & Fines Traditions & Highest Standards
Catalog on Request
Miss Parsons and Miss Dennen, Principals
GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA

Miss HARKER'S School
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
COLLEGE PREPARATORY
General and Post-Graduate Courses.
Special Courses in Music, Art and Secretarial Training.
Separate Residence for Girls From 8 to 14 years
Open Air Swimming Pool.
Fall Term Opens Sept. 16, 1929.

Berkeley Hall School
300 N. Swall Drive, Beverly Hills
Telephone Oxford 6814
Co-educational. Kindergarten to the Tenth Grade.
Summer School at Beverly Hills, July 8-Aug. 16. Summer Camp at Lake Tahoe under direction of Mrs. May Field Bettis, opens July 1st.
This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Catalogue and other literature will be sent upon request. Applications for Camp Principia and for the school year 1929-30 may now be placed on file.

Lower School — Upper School
Junior College — Summer Camp
Coeducational

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

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Marion, Muncie, Logansport, Anderson, Kokomo, Lafayette, Columbus, Richmond, Vincennes, Indianapolis. Strong Business, stenographic, secretarial and accounting courses offered. Free Employment Department. For Budget of Information, see, write or telephone FRED W. CASE, Principal, Central Business College, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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—is the officially recognized leader of America's 10,000 business colleges, for typewriting efficiency. Every graduate is placed in a paying position.
Free Success Catalogue
Enroll ANY TIME for Day or Night School
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HUNTINGTOWER
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
Day and Boarding School for Boys and Girls.
KINDERGARTEN to UNIVERSITY
For Full Particulars apply The Principal
4 Huntingtower Rd., Malvern, S. E. 3 U3818

SCHOOLS—European

St. Gothard School
CHESHUNT, HERTS, ENGLAND
Day and Boarding School for full or weekly boarders, 12 miles north of London. Delightful country surroundings. Large old fashioned garden. Own fruit and vegetables. First-class modern education, with home-life. Individual care and tuition. Pupils prepared for examinations. For particulars apply to the Principals.

The Grange BUXTON, ENGLAND
Girls' Boarding School. Established 50 years. Staff of 10 resident graduate mistresses, also visiting teachers. Excellent School Certificate and Matriculation examination results, also Art and Music. Domestic Science Branch. Games and Swimming in charge of resident professional coach. Own private heated swimming bath. Riding.
Write for prospectus to the Principal
MISS H. S. HOLLOWAY, L. R. A. M.

SCHOOLS—European

Musical Training —School—
in London and Bexhill-on-Sea
MISS HÉLÈNE JOHNER, Pianist
(Mrs. Bryan Gipps, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.)
Prepares pupils for the Profession and trains amateurs in piano-playing and singing. Classes for all theoretical subjects and Aural Training.
In London on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.
Apply: Grotrian Hall Studios, Wigmore Street, London, W., or 14 Parkhurst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

Sherbrook School
NORTHWOOD, BUXTON
Derbyshire, England
A boarding school for girls, with exceptional facilities, firmly based upon the highest Educational plan, with great natural advantages in its lovely Country House and ideal surroundings. A happy home life is achieved. The Spring term commenced with a 30% increase in the number of pupils—indication of recommendation by parents.
Write for particulars from the Secretary, Sherbrook School, Northwood, Buxton
Principal: MISS D. G. HARDY
This School advertises in The Christian Science Monitor only.

Conservatoire of Music, Geneva
Founded by Bartholoni (1835)
All Branches of Music Taught
Declamation—Phonetics
Certificates for Amateurs
Professional Diplomas — Prix de Virtuosite
FIRST-CLASS TEACHERS
For prospectus apply to:
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Used and recommended by drawing and kindergarten teachers. Holds paper securely. Pleasant and economical to use. Quality guaranteed. Express paid east of Miss. Per doz.: ½ Pints, 3.60; Pints, 4.80; Quarts, 7.20; Gallons, 2.00 (each).
GREEN'S PASTE WORKS
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

COSBY DANSBY MORRIS
(MRS. HAROLD MORRIS)
PIANISTE
(Formerly of faculty Cincinnati Con. Music)
Teacher of advanced students as well as beginners. Special attention given to making real musicians of children and of developing an appreciation of music. Also a training course for teachers.
Studio: 316 W. 95th, New York City

SCHOOLS—European

KENSINGTON School of Music
Directors: Alfred & Edwin Qualfe
166 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, London, W. 11, Eng.
Branches at Ealing & Teddington.
Special Short Courses for Pianists and Violinists visiting this country. All Musical subjects and Elocution.

ST. MICHALES
UCKFIELD, SUSSEX, ENGLAND
Preparatory for the Public Schools and Royal Naval College, Dartmouth
Situated midway between Brighton and Tunbridge Wells, and about 40 miles from London.

Lindores School
WREST WOOD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA, SUSSEX, ENG.
Principal, MISS L. A. FREEMAN
A Country House School for Girls, one mile from the sea. Beautiful grounds. Modern education, games, riding, sea bathing.
Prospectus and full particulars may be had on application to the Secretary.

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
St. Ives Hunts England
Home School. Modern Education. Moderate Terms.
For full particulars apply to the Principal: MISS H. PATTRICK.

SCHOOLS—United States

RETAIL TRAINING and PERSONNEL WORK
A SHORT SUMMER COURSE for those interested in securing positions in Personnel work (employment, training and employees' activities) in Department Stores.
Course starts July 8th. Still open for a few enrollments. Address: Gladys Chase Gilmore, 110 East 36th St., New York, N. Y. Lex. 5885.

Indiana Law School
University of Indianapolis
Three years' course leading to degree of Bachelor of Laws. Graduation qualifies for admission to State and Federal courts. A lawyer's law school. For information address
Dean, Indiana Law School
Indianapolis, Ind.

Traphagen School of Fashion
Intensive Six Weeks Summer Course

All phases from elementary to full mastery of costume design and illustration taught in shortest time compatible with thoroughness. Day and evening. In Arnold, Constable Costume Design Competition over 100 schools and nearly 800 students took part; all prizes were awarded Traphagen pupils with exception of one of the five third prizes.
1680 Broadway [near 52nd St.] New York

KenmoreSchool
FIVE MILES FROM BOSTON
Country boarding and day school for girls and boys. Lower School—Thorough training in elementary branches. Upper School—College preparation, and general courses. Ample facilities for play and out-door recreation. For booklet address Box C, 439 Pleasant St., Belmont, Mass.

Leelanau for Boys
Announces a Winter Session for Boys from 12-16
Opens Sept. 16, 1929, closes May 23, 1930
A character building home school in the country. All regular junior high school subjects. College trained and experienced teachers. Boatbuilding, seamanship, and hand work. Outdoor activities, including all winter sports. For booklet and further information write to William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Michigan.
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

When answering a School or Camp advertisement please mention the Monitor.

Women's Enterprises and Activities

How the League of Women Voters Promotes World Thinking

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

"THE armament policies of the nations will be judged by Mr. and Mrs. International Public Opinion," was the announcement of the League of Women Voters of St. Louis at one of its meetings. "Conversations" between Mrs. International Public Opinion and Mr. Great Britain, Mr. France, Mr. United States and others have also been held in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Westchester County, N. Y., and Oak Park, Ill., under direction of the local leagues. Both men and women have taken part.

"This is only one method used by the Leagues of Women Voters in studying foreign affairs and arousing public opinion. The idea of the international conversations was launched at the conference for the cause and cure of war, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt taking the rôle of "Mrs. International Public Opinion." She began an illuminating discussion when she shot out the question, "Why, despite all these pledges to go ahead and establish a peace world, are the nations still keeping up their war establishments?"

The method worked so well that the League of Women Voters took it over as an additional device of that organization for studying international affairs.

Institutes Disseminate Knowledge

Arousing public opinion on international subjects is a serious undertaking of the National League of Women Voters. The scope of its study has become commensurate with the importance of the problems affecting the relations of this nation with other governments. In addition to the "conversation" method, it holds institutes, schools of two- or three-day duration, round table discussions, group meetings, all aimed to educate the public concerning each new issue as it appears.

The one-to-three-day International Institute or School, often held by a league in co-operation with a college or university, is a method used for disseminating a more technical knowledge of the different features of American foreign policy. To these institutes come experts in all fields of international relations—economic, social, political—and the league members listen to them and ask them questions, thus broadening their knowledge of the subjects. A great number of these have been held in conjunction with such educational institutions as Columbia University, Radcliffe College, Brown University, Vassar College, the University of Chicago, and others.

Sectional Groups

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters, with the co-operation of Radcliffe College, conducted a School of Politics on "Foreign Affairs," lasting three days. "Mexico Today," "Contemporary China," "Japan's Relation to the Western World," "The World Court Situation" are samples of some of the topics discussed by well-known authorities. Round-table discussions followed some of the lectures, and each one was rounded out by a ten-minute discussion.

The United League of Women Voters of Rhode Island arranged a three-day School for Political Education with the help of Brown University. "The State Department and the Monroe Doctrine," "The United States and Mexico" were two of the topics bearing on international relations discussed.

The foreign affairs school of the Chicago Forum of the League of Women Voters attempts a thorough and scholarly mastery of a given topic. On the last Saturday of each month, an all-day session is held, at which is scheduled to speak a recognized authority on a foreign affairs topic. He is generally a university professor, a special research man, or someone from a recognized organization, such as the Foreign Policy Association. The audience at these schools is small, being composed of serious students of a given subject, some of whom intend in their turn to go out to local leagues or women's organizations, expecting to present the subject in a more or less simple form easily understood by those not familiar with the problem.

Scanning the Future

A salient feature of the meetings of the foreign affairs schools in Chicago is the timeliness of the study and the forethought and vision of those in charge. The study and preparation is made far in advance of the day when the topic breaks in the newspapers. Then, when public interest is aroused, calls come in for speakers, and the aim is to have already available specialists with a broad academic background, who are qualified to deal authoritatively with the topic which is of public interest at the moment. The Capper resolution, for instance, dealing with punishment of belligerent nations, which, it is thought, will probably not be discussed before December, 1929, was brought out for study in April, 1929, nine months before the general public will be interested in it. In other words, this organization looks far on the horizon for the mast of the next ship coming into view, bringing with it new problems, or new aspects of old ones.

Publications

The National League of Women Voters, through its department of international co-operation to prevent war, publishes from time to time an explanation of its program. In its last program, covering the years 1928-1930 (which may be obtained for 5 cents by addressing the New York League of Women Voters, at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City), it recommends a study of:

1. Causes and Cures of War.
2. World Co-operation, including the World Court, League of Nations, Disarmament and Neutrality.
3. The foreign policy of the United States, including problems of the Pacific, the Philippines, China, Japan and Latin America.
4. The conduct of foreign policy in the United States.
5. Domestic problems affecting international relations.

With each topic are given a few paragraphs introducing the reasons for study, followed by a carefully prepared bibliography.

Many pamphlets are published by the department, and the kits prepared on certain subjects have proved their worth by their extreme popularity. The Arbitration Kit, prepared in 1927, was used extensively in the study of arbitration as a means of obtaining the security which is necessary to disarmament. About 1000 of the Multilateral Treaty Kits, prepared in 1928, were used in addition to several thousand extra copies each of the Multilateral Treaty booklet and flier. A new Kit on the Inter-American Treaties of 1929 has just been published and promises to be as popular as the others.

The literature of the League of Women Voters is more widely used, however, than simply by its members. Other organizations—men's as well as women's—order considerable numbers of the pamphlets for use in their own study classes. Teachers in both elementary schools and colleges use them often. The story is told, with some pride, that when a student at Yale complained to his professor that he didn't see why they, young men students, should have to learn from the publications of a women's organization, the professor replied: "If I knew any other place to get facts as unbiased and scientifically gathered, perhaps you wouldn't."

Women's Organizations

Let Us Have Helpful Convention Programs

A CLUB'S growth and strength depend on two factors: leadership and programs, according to Mrs. Annabel L. Edinger in an article on "Program Building" in the Montana Woman.

The last two numbers of this column have dealt with leadership and the personnel of a club. Programs will be receiving the attention, during the summer, of certain women selected for that purpose. Mrs. Edinger has some definite and original ideas as to the importance of program chairmen and the subjects which they will offer to their clubs for consideration. She feels that the leading woman of the club should be the program chairman, rather than the president, since it is the duty of such a chairman to attract attendance, stimulate a desire to improve and hold the interest of the members all through the year, by presenting to them appealing, worth-while programs.

If the meetings are not measuring up to what they should be the cause will probably be found in dry or makeshift and poorly managed programs.

For convention programs there are the following suggestions: The feeling that formalities must be gone through with is so strong that it would doubtless be unwise to try to eliminate many of them, but we must not overlook the fact that women do walk out through the addresses of welcome, the various responses, the exchanges of flattery, the introducing of hosts of chairmen, officers, honor guests, prominent citizens, etc. They return with pencil and pad hoping to get something other than this to take home to the club that has earned the money by suppers and sales to send them as their delegates, in order that they may find out how to write a club paper, how to prepare a program, how to speak from notes or no notes, how to have poise, and new ideas in organization problems. They hope to learn whether miscellaneous programs are more satisfying than unified ones, where to find material and how to organize it.

Mrs. Edinger hopes that all the "keys to the city" will soon be lost so that we may have a change in addresses of welcome. She would like to have all the "dress parade," the wordy bouquets, and the statistics on the number of letters written, put into an evening program so that those who are not interested might "doze or slip out to a movie." At the morning and afternoon sessions she would have the delegates attend prepared to work with pencil and pad, and makes the following concise suggestions:

Don't forget that these women, as I have said, have gone to expense of time, money and clothes, at a greater or less sacrifice, to attend your sessions. They want to go home loaded with inspiration and help for their club. Have the state chairmen on the job with definitely planned outlines of work on their subjects. . . . Let the delegates ask questions as to how a club may serve the community, how to vitalize a club meeting, how to have a sense of humor and still be a good club member, how to have something new in the line of entertainment.

There is one more official to whom one can offer suggestions. That is the timekeeper. . . . Put one of your Amazons right here. One who can tell time and who has a good punch, as it were, so that the gong or bell will peal forth on the lady who wishes to warble longer than is her due.

Show efficiency, speed, snap, keenness, insight into existing problems when you plan your next program. Forget traditional programs, forget club debts which must be paid by placement on programs of debtees, and rather put debs on who will by their speed and snap at least wake us up and make us take notice.

So much for conventions. Last Tuesday we quoted from Mrs. Edinger on programs for the local clubs.

The Candy House

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Buffalo, N. Y.

AS ONE walks up the flagstoned walk, lifts the latch, and enters what has all the charm of a Colonial home, and is—a candy factory, one wonders how it all happened. Mrs. Elizabeth Duggan, who owns it, says that her business is really the story of a kitchen, a little out-of-door kitchen that finally came into the house and crowded its owner out. Now the products from that kitchen go as far north as Alaska, to the Panama Canal, Hawaii, China and Persia, yet the very cook stove and marble slab, which were the fundamental part of its early equipment, are still in practical use today.

When Mrs. Duggan, who is the guiding power of the kitchen, was suddenly faced with the necessity of earning her own living, she turned, like many other women, to office work, but she continued to make candy for her friends because she loved the work.

One day, one of these friends said to her, "If I had the gift that you have for making candy, I wouldn't work at a desk all day." But to give up a definite income for an indefinite venture, particularly when one has no capital, takes courage. One Christmas time, however, Mrs. Duggan decided to give commercial candy-making a trial.

Catering to Social Functions

She and her sister painted a little shed back of their house so that it was glistening and white, equipped it as modestly as they possibly could, and started to make candy. Mrs. Duggan was the chocolate dipper, fondant maker, phone girl, package clerk and even delivery boy during that first winter, but her candy sold. It was so good that everyone came back for more. The cars of the city's élite parked at her door, and society ladies thronged into her backyard to buy her dainties.

But though her candies sold locally, it was not an easy matter by any means to develop her business on a large scale. She had to make her way to success by experimenting. There was no one to show her the intricacies of the art, but she was determined to master the technique, and she did.

Today her decorated candies and sugar-spun baskets are some of her most attractive features. Bonbons with wedding bells and little slippers, candy cakes that look like miniature bridal cakes; peppermint place-cards, adorned with candy jonquils or roses, and bearing the guests' names, written in candy, are in demand for social functions, not only in Buffalo, but for parties throughout the State.

The Environment

The growth of the business soon justified Mrs. Duggan in having the little shed out of doors connected with her indoor kitchen, and employing a candy maker to help her. Then she turned her front hall into a display room and felt that she had indeed reached a happy state in the work that she loved. After that she had to enlarge her business four times until finally it filled the whole house and she was forced to move out. But instead of tearing down partitions, she wisely left it still a house, made charming by old colonial wallpaper and rose-colored chintz. In the one-time parlor are candy boxes and exhibits of the more elaborate work of the pastry tube. The old-fashioned sitting room is an office and display room. The dining room has been converted into a packing room. There on hundreds of trays the delicacies are displayed. There is nothing to prevent one from walking into the kitchen and seeing how immaculate everything is.

These surroundings have helped in the success of the confections, for as one customer remarked: "After one has tasted these candies and seen the absolutely spotless homey house where they are made, one is never quite satisfied with any other sweets."

Her experience, Mrs. Duggan feels, illustrates the fact that quality always pays. By never lowering her high standards, she has been able, without capital, to establish on a side street, in an old part of town, an international business.

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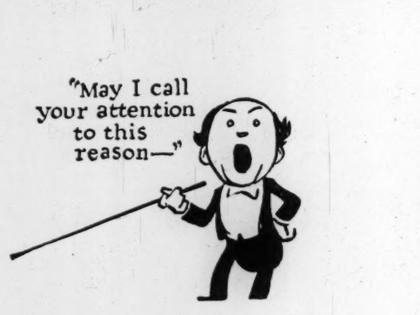

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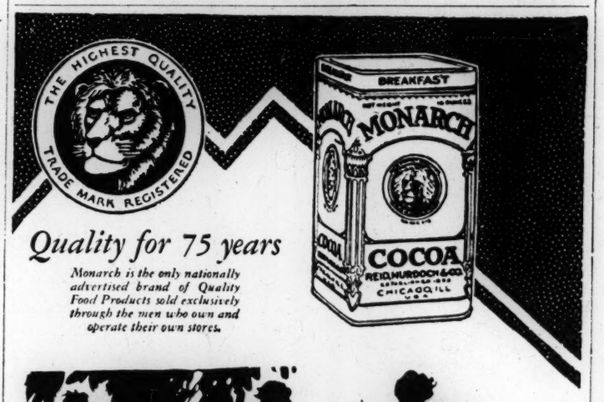

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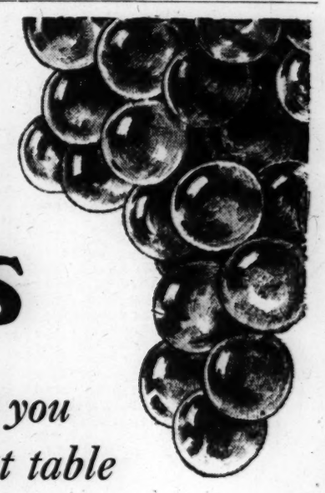
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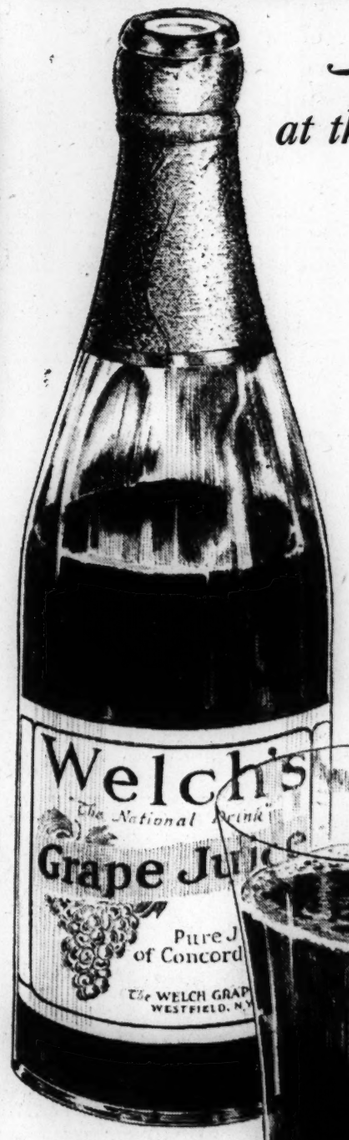

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Theatrical News of the World

New Comedies in Berlin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

TWO new comedies by young German authors have just been produced in Berlin: "Disturbances" by Hans Meisel at the State Theater, and "The Barber of Rosslagen" by Bruno Wellenkamp at the Schiller Theater, which is also a State theater. Both plays received a bad press and both depend largely on the individual acting and the fund of ideas brought out by the producers. Both plays were quite amusing.

Hans Meisel's "Disturbances" is much the better of the two. Meisel has a distinct flair for comedy, which sometimes descends to farce, but he lacks technical skill, the gift of good character-drawing, and the sense of dramatic values.

His play is not actually called a comedy, but it is meant to be one. It is really two long acts without drama. It is just what the author sub-titles it, "An Evening in a Family Boarding House." He gives us genre pictures of life in what is equivalent to a boarding house in Bloomsbury, London.

The ten guests at Miss Maus's house in Berlin, W., range from photographic studies to caricatures. There is a priceless quartet, a doctor, a Prussian builder and their forbidding wives; there is the musical spinster who plays Mozart, Bach and Chopin, forcing some of the chatterers willy-nilly to control their gossiping tongues. There is the flawless pensioned general from the old régime, whom the fawning landlady always addresses as "Your Excellency." He never speaks throughout the play, but sits at the dinner-table as though carved out of stone, while all around him flows the unending babble of small talk and argument. There is a doctor of philosophy, who boasts of knowing Einstein and Hauptmann personally, and a husky young sports student, who eats too much and makes too much noise. A mysterious Russian émigrée and a pretty Swiss girl, a Communist from Geneva, form a quiet contrast of reality to this gallery of funny types.

Erich Engel, the producer, has many original ideas. If the dialogue is "horizontal" and apt to be monotonous, he has saved it by making a veritable stage with the action played in vertical space. If the characters are not too much alive and profound, then the scenery must come alive. And it does. All is transformed before the eyes of the spectator.

The guests wander from room to room, while walls and doors descend or ascend, move sideways, backward and forward. And at the last minute of the comedy, when the rather thin fable, which revolves round a stolen watch, has wound its way to a standstill, the comic landlady says innocently: "I should like to sink into the ground," and the producer's witty scenery allows her to have her wish fulfilled literally. For the whole cast descends beneath the stage.

Bruno Wellenkamp's "The Barber of Rosslagen" is also full of comic types. It is partly a caricature of small town life, and partly a satire on the ambition of an unusual barber. But the basic idea of the play, that this friseur will help to modernize this country nest through a new ladies' hairdressing salon, is not worked out in any dramatic manner.

Jürgen Fehling, the producer, stylized the piece. He gave a non-naturalistic scene filled with exaggerated types, whose highly-painted faces made them look like the wax figures in the shop-windows of hairdressers.

Richard Dix in "The Wheel of Life"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Richard Dix appears in his second talking picture for Paramount in "The Wheel of Life," a story of two men and a girl in far-off India, written by James Bernard Fagan. Mr. Dix and O. P. Heggie are the two men, of a British regiment, and Esther Ralston is the pivotal point in the triangle, she being the Colonel's (Mr. Heggie's) wife.

The thread of the tale is strung circumstantially from London to Indian locales, and unfolds the never very dramatic attachment that develops between Mr. Dix and the Colonel's "Lady." There is much gallantry displayed by Mr. Dix, first in withdrawing from the regiment, and, while stationed in the hill-country, in rescuing Miss Ralston from a monastery attacked by bandits.

Victor Schertzinger directed the film without establishing any particular mood or rhythmic flow. "The Wheel of Life" moves from scene to scene with too great placidity. Even in the supposedly tense moments of gunfire in and about the monastery, it fairly loafs along. Perhaps the dialogue is responsible for the tameness of the film; for it most certainly comes to the ears with little or no conviction or glamour. It even left Mr. Dix very much of a stock figure.

Only Mr. Heggie, of the other players, seemed able to invest the lines with any semblance of authority and sparkle. Miss Ralston is sufficiently attractive to the eye, and it would be unfair to judge her on the score of the spoken word by the present showing. Arthur Hoyt, Myrtle Stedman, Larry Steers, Regis Toomey, and Nigel de Bruller make up the remainder of the cast.

A few more telling camera angles, a more spirited dialogue treatment, and a less circumstantially developed plot might have brought "The Wheel of Life" into a state of greater credibility. As it stands, it is little more than routine fare. R. F.

"Dancing Mothers"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—At El Capitan Theater, "Dancing Mothers," by Edgar Selwyn and Edmund Goulding, staged by Edwin H. Curtis. The cast:

Andrew ..... Edward Seabrook
Mrs. Zoë Massarene .... Paulina French
Ethel Westcourt ..... Belle Bennett
Catherine ("Kittens") Westcourt ..... Mona Bruns
Kenneth Cobb ..... Allen Connor
Hugh Westcourt ..... Frank M. Thomas
Irma Raymond ..... Katherine Givney

It seems that when the dancing mother came to Hollywood, she reformed, and instead of eloping with her daughter's sweetheart, has elected to remain with her family after all. In the New York production she left them, "Dancing Mothers," as presented by Henry Duffy, is a good example of a play that has had some of its lines "deleted by censor," and yet remains a strong play.

Belle Bennett and Ben Bard, in the leading roles, give outstanding performances among members of a fine cast, and the production is well staged. Miss Bennett's emotional scenes when she pleads with her headstrong young daughter and neglected husband to keep the home intact are truly heart-tugging. The scene in which the mother, after 20 years of unselfish devotion to her family, suddenly decides to see a little gayety herself, assuming a convincing French accent and mannerisms, is one of the high spots of the play.

Miss Bennett herself is responsible for the effective final scene wherein she returns to the saddened husband and daughter to tell them she realizes that "everyone has his place in this world and I know that my place is here, with you."

Mr. Bard, in his finished, sincere performance appears to good advantage. Praise is due Frank M. Thomas for his portrayal of the bewildered and indignant husband, who has been too indulgent with his flapper daughter, played ably by Mona Bruns. Katherine Givney gives a creditable performance as Irma Raymond, whose desperate maneuvers fail to draw Naughton's affections from the woman who turned butterfly to save her home.

"Kitty"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Regal Theater is "Kitty," a film play adapted from the popular novel of the same name by Warwick Deeping. The success of this charming picture was foreshadowed some time ago at a private presentation, but since then sounds and talk have been added and the result is, on the whole, a distinct gain to the production.

The story concerns a hasty but happy marriage. Alex St. George, the son of an aristocratic mother, has married Kitty, whose mother is the humble proprietress of a small teashop. Mrs. St. George, disapproving of her son's mesalliance, does her best, and also her worst, to bring the match to an end. Her opportunity occurs while Alex is away at the war, serving in the Royal Air Force. At first she tries by spying to find out something to Kitty's discredit, with no success. Then her boy "crashes" while flying, and is brought home to his mother, apparently a helpless invalid. Now is Mrs. St. George's opportunity. She kidnaps him completely into her control, intercepts his letters to and from his wife and, partly with the aid of a fawning male attendant, keeps the pair apart. How the young people outwit makes up the rest of the story.

This entertaining picture is helped out by many touches of excellent character acting, admirable direction and beautiful photography, and should prove popular in America, where appreciation of all things essentially English is so deep.—

As Kitty and her husband, Estelle Brody and John Stuart were delightful, although the former needs, as is so often the case with film artists, to study the art of making up for the screen—so entirely different from that of stage make-up. Otherwise Estelle Brody's performance was ideal. As Kitty's mother, Marie Ault showed her accustomed mastery of her art; and Alex's mother, Dorothy Cumming, played well the thankless part of an impossible aristocrat. Winter Hall as a kindly lawyer and Olaf Hytten and Charles O'Shaughnessy all gave good character studies. C. F. A.

Shakespeare's Silences

Shakespeare's Silences, by Alwin Thaler. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $3.50.

In methods employed and results obtained the studies collected in this handsome volume are typical products of literary research in American universities. The study which lends its title to the book is a collection and interpretation of Shakespeare's allusions to silence and of the many places in the plays where characters are silent in critical situations when they might be expected to say something.

Mr. Thaler shows convincingly that these dramatic silences are not to be taken as evidence that Shakespeare's technique was inadequate to the situations in which he placed his dramatis personae but that in almost every instance the silence has a dramatic value of its own. "Silence is the perfectest herald of joy"—"Thou gracious silence, hail!"—"The rest is silence"—the mere quotation of these familiar lines suffice to show that Mr. Thaler has here an attractive theme.

Our only objection to his study is that the attractiveness of the subject is hidden under the mountain of citation and commentary. A similar study of what the professor calls "the unhappy happy ending"—that is, the technically happy ending which, as in "Measure for Measure," leaves the reader uncomfortable and distressed, is an attempt to justify these unsatisfying denouements. Somehow, though Mr. Thaler's arguments are ingenious, the justification fails to come off; the endings remain as unhappy as ever when we turn from the critic to the plays criticized.

The remaining three essays are on a distinctly lower level. An immense mass of material is heaped together to prove what almost every intelligent reader of Sir Thomas Browne has known already, namely, that there are so many points of thought and phrase in common between him and Shakespeare that we are bound to assume that either Browne had read Shakespeare or had seen the plays performed—probably both.

Another essay presents the assembled and assorted heaps of parallels between Shakespeare and Milton and arrives at the conclusion that Milton never at any stage in his career "forgot" the Bard. The last essay, on Milton in the Theater, is a patient catalogue of the various dramatizations of Milton's poems. These adaptations are one and all quite worthless and forgotten and an account of them is of interest, if at all, merely as one of the curiosities of literature.

'The Apple Cart' Staged in Warsaw

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—At the Polish Theater, "The Apple Cart," by G. Bernard Shaw. The cast:

Magnus ..... King of England
Jemima ..... His Wife
Alice ..... His Daughter
Orinthia ..... His Favorite
Sempronius ..... The King's Secretary
Pamphilius ..... A Cabinet Minister
Proteus ..... Prime Minister
Boanerges ..... President of the Board of Trade
Nicobar ..... Foreign Secretary
Crassus ..... Colonial Secretary
Pliny ..... Chancellor of the Exchequer
Bailius ..... Home Secretary
Amanda ..... Post-Mistress-General
Lysistrata ..... Power-Mistress-General
Mr. van Hatton ..... American Ambassador

The first performance on any stage at the Polish Theater, Warsaw, of Bernard Shaw's "The Apple Cart" was an historic event. It was felt as an honor that the famous dramatist had accorded to Poland the privilege of a first performance of his new play even before it had been seen on the British stage. The political sense of the comedy was quickly apprehended and appreciated, many allusions being recognized as peculiarly applicable to Polish conditions.

Although the first act is unduly long, yet the dialogue is so sparkling, and behind its brilliance there is so much deep meaning, that the audience's attention never flagged, and the numerous bursts of applause told that the thrusts had gone home.

The part of King Magnus was magnificently played by Junosza-Stempowski, an actor of exceptional talent. The whole company, indeed, played extraordinarily well and the performance may be considered one of the most distinguished achievements of the Polish Theater.

The translation by Mr. Florian Sobienowski is deserving of the highest praise. It is no small triumph to have succeeded in bringing home to a Polish public the peculiar incisiveness of the Shavian wit and no doubt it was in a great measure due to him that the play in its foreign dress sounded natural and free.

The press has been unanimous in its praise, nevertheless it remains to be seen whether the play will prove attractive in the popular sense for it certainly makes no small demand on the intellect, and brilliant as is the dialogue it is a some hat stiff demand to ask any audience to concentrate for nearly an hour and a half on a first act during which a Cabinet Council is in progress and nothing happens but talk. Certainly it held a first night audience, but that was hardly a true test considering that it was composed of the élite of the Polish intelligentsia.

London Recitals by Cornelia Otis Skinner

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner has given two cordially received matinée performances at St. James's Theater, London. To the natural curiosity, concerning first appearance and impression, aroused by any performer—and especially, perhaps, by women—who have undertaken to hold an audience's interest for two hours, this American lady instantly responds. She has youth, style, a pleasing stage appearance, a gracious and confident, yet modest, approach, whether to subject or to hearer, and a voice which, though with limited depth and range of notes, is always pleasant to the ear, and true in accent, cadence and inflection.

The opening sketch of an American tourist packing her trunks in Paris, before recrossing the Atlantic, showed observation, keen sense of satirical humor, and economy of technique—careful, effortless and finished. The second piece, concerning a Parisian midinette and an American soldier, during the war, showed with what ease and nicety of judgment Miss Skinner can pass from the gay to the grave, and how satisfyingly to English ears—if not wholly so to French ones—she has command of the Gallic tongue:

"Home Work" proved to be a most amusing piece of quiet mockery, though many preferred "Woman's Crowning Glory," wherein an American grandmother, sitting by her granddaughter's side, passes shrewd comment, pathetic, satirical, reminiscent, while the girl's mane of long hair is sacrificed to the shears of prevailing fashion. This was a touching little character sketch, typical of the more serious side of Miss Skinner's work, and of her power to enter imaginatively, with adapted voice, and expressive gesture, into the scene that she is building up.

"The Singing Fool," recently shown in Berlin, received much favorable comment. During the progress of the scenes German translations of the spoken English text was written across the bottom of the pictures. No critic remarked, however, that the talking pictures lose some of their international appeal because of the language problem. The technical excellence of the musical synchronization was praised, but the plot was termed too sentimental for present German taste. The performances of Al. Jolson and Davy Lee came in for general approval.

Three London Plays

By J. T. GREIN

London

LONDON'S May crop of plays was not a large one, but quality made up for quantity. At least three plays saw the light and conquered their places in the sun, that well deserved it. I refer to 'Keepers of Youth" by Arnold Ridley; "The Matriarch" by G. B. Stern; the ingenious and an amusing version of "La Vie Parisienne" of Offenbach and A. P. Herbert. At Wyndham's was a noteworthy revival of St. John Ervine's "Jane Clegg" coupled with Euripides' "Medea" in both of which the Cassons—Lewis and Sybil Thorndike—acted magnificently and held the audience by their versatility and memory.

I would rapidly refer to the now habitual success of Tom Walls, Ralph Lynn and Mary Brough in Ben Travers' merry, mad medley, "A Cup of Kindness"—the quinquennial of this author's inventiveness and partnership with his trio of irresistible comedians; to Audrey Scott's play "Why Drag in Marriage," a flippant, sometimes witty, sometimes very artificial "comedie de moeurs"—mostly equivocal, in which Miss Gillian Lind made a great hit as a most accomplished ingenue; and to Edgar Wallace's best play so far—"Persons Unknown," which contains a complete and amusing revelation of how Scotland Yard works indoors and at large.

But to revert to the three above-mentioned plays. "The Matriarch," Miss Stern's adaptation of her momentous novel "The Tents of Israel," betrays her novitiate as a playwright. But, barring structural faults, it describes intensely and dramatically an angle of Jewish life, with fidelity and in outstanding characterization of two leading personages—the Matriarch herself, a flamboyant, imposing personality, and the financier who reveals to her the ruin of her family.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who is to be seen as the Matriarch in New York, is simply superb in her minute, profound, brilliant delineation of the Matriarch. She might be of the race. She understands the Jewish character in all its phases—she is in turn imperious, severe, flippant, ubiquitous, loquacious, but heart and pride are the keynotes of her complex creation. In her record "The Matriarch" will shine and live as a histrionic masterpiece.

"Keepers of Youth," a powerful indictment of private schools and their teachers, by one who has experienced it, has among great qualities and obvious veracity, the fault that it bears the unmistakable impress of "Tendency," that it means attack and in order to render it effective loads the scales. But for all that it remains a stimulating work of an original thinker, fearless of uttering without flummery or veneer what he believed clamored for ventilation and discussion in the open. It has also the advantage of being admirably acted by a band of artists who in this season of many strangers within London's gates, would prove to them that some of English ensembles are second to none in the world.

Philadelphia Art Theater

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Col. Samuel Price Wetherill of the Philadelphia Alliance is sending two representatives to Europe this summer to make a study of European art theaters with a view of planning in this city a theater laid out along the lines that the best in European cities offers.

The delegates of the Alliance who will make the tour are William Pope Barney, architect, and Miss Clara R. Mason, executive secretary. They will be given an opportunity to meet leading managers and producers and to make an intimate study of stagecraft, construction, architecture acoustics and seating arrangement.

In a letter to Mayor Harry A. Mackey, Colonel Wetherill expressed gratification on the appointment of the Philadelphia Planning Commission and offered the co-operation of Mr. Barney and Miss Mason in any plans the commission may have for cultural development.

A British studio, it is said, will have the honor of producing the first bi-lingual talking film. For British International Pictures will present "Atlantic" under the direction of E. A. Dupont, a film which will represent exciting and tragic events on board a great liner and will be rendered in both English and German.

The New Stratford Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

THE long-awaited report of the governors of the new Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon has just been issued. It contains a number of extremely satisfactory statements, the most auspicious of which is, perhaps, the one that fixes definitely the date of the laying of the foundation stone of the new building in July. It will not be till next January, however, that building operations will begin in earnest, for the work on the foundations will, in view of the nature of the soil and the near-by river, prove to be both expensive and prolonged.

But, when erected, the Stratford Memorial Theater should, apart from the purely artistic considerations of its exterior, provide a splendid, if not unique, opportunity for playgoers from all over the world to see Shakespeare acted in a thoroughly up-to-date playhouse with comfortable accommodation for 1000 spectators, ample foyers and refreshment rooms, and that at a price far from exorbitant and in surroundings not only hallowed by history, but bearing in an exquisite measure the imprint of that serene beauty of landscape which one finds in so many of Shakespeare's plays.

The enjoyment of the playgoer-tourist will, perhaps, be deepened by the reflection that his own comfort is not, as in many other instances, the outcome of scamped space behind the scenes, but that, on the contrary, the needs of the actors have been studied even more scrupulously than those of the spectators, and that in Stratford on-Avon, at any rate, the dressing rooms of those who are not usually associated in the public mind with any existence off the stage are not only commodious, but also sufficient.

The financial side of the report is no less gratifying. The total British contributions, it is revealed, amount to over £135,000, and the American Shakespeare Foundation toward the rebuilding of the theater at Stratford-on-Avon stands, according to the latest statement of its treasurer, Otto Kahn, at £116,000 ($563,696). Altogether, then, the sum of £250,000 originally asked for by the trustees of the fund has been, thanks to Anglo-American support, raised in record time.

Of this sum the governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater expect to spend about £150,000 on the actual construction of the building, and the annual income from the remainder will, it is calculated, be sufficient not only for the insurance and upkeep of the theater, but, in view of the valuable gift of a large wardrobe, also for the salaries of the actors and producers of the performances given during the Stratford-on-Avon festivals.

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ARBITRATION INDORSED BY BIG BUSINESS

Buyers Representing Billions of Dollars and Coal Group Conclude Pact

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—What was characterized as "the first known practical joint arbitration agreement between trade and professional bodies" has just been announced here by Lucius E. Eastman, president of the American Arbitration Association, and G. A. Renard, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Purchasing Agents. The agreement is between the National Coal Association and the National Association of Purchasing Agents; which latter represents between $5,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000 of the Nation's buying power.

The agreement is based on the arbitration clause of the American Arbitration Association. This provides that "any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this contract, or for the breach thereof, shall be settled by arbitration, and judgment may be entered on the award in any court having jurisdiction." It affects all contracts made between the members of the coal body and the 5000 members of the purchasing group, Mr. Renard said.

"The coal contract creates a precedent in our association," the announcement continues. "The National Coal Association is one of the strongest, best-knit commercial associations in America, and its unqualified acceptance of an arbitration clause is indicative of the trend of other similarly significant trade groups. We hope, in the course of time, to introduce the American Arbitration Association clause in every purchase contract entered into by any one of our members in the 58 American, as well as the one Mexican and four Canadian, associations of which the National Association of Purchasing Agents is the fountain head."

The purchasers' group has long subscribed to the idea of abitration, the joint statement says, but was only recently able to establish machinery which expressed that indorsement in a practical way. In 1928 the group officially indorsed the use of an arbitration clause submitted by the American Arbitration Association, but had no occasion to incorporate it in any major contractural agreement, until the one of the National Coal Association was consummated.

IN THE SHIP LANES

NORWAY, as a resort for tourists, is becoming the center of an increasing volume of travel each year. The Norwegian-America Line reports that 62 cruise ships will visit Norway this summer in addition to the regular transatlantic service provided by that line between New York, Bergen and Oslo and other lines to other countries in Scandinavia.

A special sports program has been prepared for this season, with the International Regattas for the Gold Cup, the Oresund Cup and the Kattegat Cup, while ski competitions are always interesting in the home of the ski. Motor roads to the mountains open in June and remain open until October. With improved hotel accommodations, travel facilities are on a parity with those in other lands and the visitor to Norway is enabled to travel from the southernmost part to the Land of the Midnight Sun and the ice wall of the north pole, passing the snow-capped mountains with their waterfalls, the glaciers and other scenic sights which go to make up Norway.

The country enjoys a unique situation, which it shares with two other parts of the world, for only along the coast of Norway, of British Columbia and Alaska, and the western coast of South America, is there found a fringe of islands skirting the coast and forming an inside passage for steamers to use, sheltered from the open sea.

Lake Services

The steamer Good Time of the Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company has been added to the regular service again this season, and departs from Cleveland at 8:30 a. m. for Cedar Point and Put-in-Bay, allowing passengers five hours at the former point or 1½ hours at the latter, the ship returning to Cleveland in the evening at 8 p. m. It has a capacity of 3000 passengers. Sunday afternoon voyages on Lake Erie are also scheduled for this season, leaving at 2:30 p. m. and returning at 5 p. m. Regular Cleveland-Buffalo service is provided nightly, with the ships Seeandbee and City of Buffalo, while the Cleveland-Port Stanley line provides a short-cut into Ontario for motorists, who may take their cars with them across the lake. Free motor map may be secured from the company's offices at Cleveland.

Radio as Advertising

More and more steamship lines are using the radio for advertising, the latest recruit being the Grace Line, which is telling listeners of the cruise to the west coast of South America. The Savannah Line, the United Fruit Company, Cook's Tours, the Hudson River Day Line are among the other coastwise and river lines, as well as special cruise companies, which have used this means of focusing attention upon their attractions.

Efficiency

When the United States Lines, Inc., took over the six ships of the United Lines and the five American Merchant liners, the first step was a weeding out of the personnel employed by the United States Shipping Board to man the ships. Many jobs were found to be superfluous, or at least not wholly necessary, and in two months, it is reported that the new company has reduced the shore personnel by 22 per cent and that afloat by 10 per cent.

Pennsylvania to Be Launched

The new turbo-electric ship Pennsylvania of the Panama Pacific Line, the largest ship to be built in the United States, will be launched July 10 at Newport News. The California, the first of this intercoastal trio, held this distinction until the Virginia came along the next year and now the Pennsylvania, with her 34,000 displacement tons, equivalent to more than 22,000 gross tons, takes the place of honor. The three ships represent an investment of $21,000,000 and it is planned to add others at a later date so that, eventually, weekly sailings from New York and San Francisco and Los Angeles may be offered for this two weeks voyage through the Panama Canal.

The Pennsylvania is 613 feet in length and is designed to carry 800 passengers, half in first class and half in tourist cabin. She will make her first voyage from New York Oct. 19, when the Mongolia will be retired from this run. All rooms are outside. Many are equipped with baths or showers. The ship will have room for 8000 tons of freight, much of it refrigerated. The interior design of the public rooms will be patterned after old mansions of Philadelphia, the paintings and murals typifying persons and points of historic interest associated with early Colonial days.

Steamship Schedules

The French Line will dispatch its ships from New York at 7 p. m., or as near that as time and tide will permit, effective Aug. 1. This will permit arrival at Plymouth, Eng., at such an hour that the train from that point will reach London in the afternoon rather than late in the evening.

The French Line has also abandoned the giving of passes to board its outgoing ships excepting upon request of actual passengers for use by their own friends. The Holland-America Line has announced a similar restriction.

Pullman cars are to be placed on the Great Western Railway trains from Plymouth to London, connecting with French and Cunard Line ships, and on the Southern Railway, connecting at Southampton with Cunard Line vessels. The boat train from Plymouth makes a four-hour run of the 227-mile journey. The addition of Pullman cars on these British roads is a novelty. Meals will be served in these cars so passengers will not have to leave their seats.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, July 4

Republic, United States, for Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward); De Grasse, French, for Havre; Muenchen, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Milwaukee (new), Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Santa Barbara, Grace, for west coast South America.

Saturday, July 6

Ile de France (12:05 a. m.), French, for Plymouth, Havre; Augustus (12:30 a. m.), N. G. L., for Naples, Genoa; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian-America, for Bergen, Oslo; Deutschland, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Frederick VIII, Scandinavian-American, for Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen; Albertic, White Star, for Liverpool; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Arabic (1 a. m.), Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Veendam, Holland-America, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Vauban, Lampert & Holt, for east coast South America.

Sunday, July 7

Aquitania (11 p. m.), Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

Wednesday, July 10

Majestic (midnight), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Tuscania (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

FROM BOSTON

Wednesday, July 3

Laconia (2:30 p. m.), Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

Thursday, July 4

Cameronia (4 p. m.), Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow.

Friday, July 5

Republic (a. m.), United States, for Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, July 4

Minnedosa, Canadian Pacific, for Belfast, Glasgow.

Friday, July 5

Duchess of Atholl, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Ascania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, London.

Saturday, July 6

Laurentic, White Star, for Liverpool.

Wednesday, July 10

Montrose, Canadian Pacific, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

FROM QUEBEC

Tuesday, July 9

Empress of Scotland, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, July 10

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu; Maunganui, Union of New Zealand, for Wellington.

Friday, July 12

President Wilson, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, July 13

Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, July 13

President Lincoln, American Mail, for Orient.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, July 13

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, for Honolulu.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, July 5

Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, July 6

Cleveland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh; Columbia, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Sunday, July 7

Lapland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Monday, July 8

President Roosevelt, United States, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Saturnia, Cosulich, from Trieste, Patras; Minnesota, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Tuscania, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre; Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Southampton; Santa Teresa, Grace, from west coast South America; Virginia, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco.

Tuesday, July 9

President Hayes, Dollar, on world service (westward); Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Wednesday, July 10

Paris, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

WAGES IN HOLLAND RELATIVELY HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Official statistics reveal the fact that a considerable improvement has been effected in the conditions of the Dutch wage-earners, as wages are at present more than twice as high as those which were paid before 1914.

The average index-number for wages (1913-14=100), calculated according to four different methods, is respectively 215, 211, 217 and 216. Taking into consideration the cost of living, the index number of which lies between 150 and 170, it is clear that the laborer of today in Holland can buy over 25 per cent more than before the war. Wages in Holland are relatively high and are only surpassed in Europe by those in England and Scandinavia.

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RAIL ISSUES SELL AT NEW HIGH PRICES

Group of Specialties Rises Buoyantly—Steels in Demand

NEW YORK (AP)—Fifteen per cent call money, which hit the stock market yesterday and brought about a reaction in prices made its appearance again today, but the market moved steadily onward, with United States Steel common and at least a dozen of the leading railroad shares touching new high records for the year.

There were several soft spots scattered throughout the list, particularly in the public utility group, but they had little influence on the general market.

Call money was scarce at 15 per cent for a time, and the rate threatened to go higher, but New York banks freely supplied funds when the stringency became apparent, and the rate was held at that level.

Out-of-town banks began calling loans from the outset, but these funds were replaced. There was no change in time money, commercial paper or bankers' acceptances. With the July Fourth holiday inevitably creating heavy currency demands and more stock purchase 'rights' expiring this week, there appears to be little hope of any marked easing of call money rates before next week.

U. S. Steel common, the forthcoming dividend action of which is arousing widespread interest and curiosity, returned to its role as the market leader by climbing more than 3 points to 155⅞, which exceeds the highest price reached before the issuance of additional stock for the retirement of the funded debt.

Railroad shares were heavily bought as a result of the excellent May earnings reports now being published, and also in the belief that the filing of the Wabash merger plan would hasten action on the general railroad consolidation program. The rise in a few issues, such as New York Central, also was accompanied by unconfirmed rumors of higher dividends.

Strong Closing

Atchison, Union Pacific, New York Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, Pere Marquette, Missouri Pacific common, Kansas City Southern, Delaware & Hudson, Frisco common, Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred and Bangor & Aroostook all reached new high ground for the year, some of them touching the highest prices ever recorded. The gains ranged from 1 to 8 points.

General Electric continued its spectacular climb by advancing 11½ points to a new peak at 542½. Otis Elevator, Westinghouse Electric, Columbian Carbon, Timken Roller Bearing, Pacific Lighting, Crucible Steel, Fleischmann and Union Carbide also reached new high ground.

Oils became active in the early afternoon under the leadership of Atlantic Refining, which crossed 74 to a new top.

Adams Express broke 18 points and rallied 11. Abraham & Straus dropped 16½ points. At least a score others, including International Business Machines, Greene Cananea Copper, Public Service of New Jersey, American Telephone and International Telephone yielded 1 to 2½ points.

A strong demand for special shares featured the late dealings, which saw General Electric rise more than 20 points to 352.

Case Threshing Machine jumped 14 points, while Delaware & Hudson, Westinghouse Electric, A. M. Byers, Eastman Kodak and United Aircraft sold from 7 to 10 points higher. United States Steel touched 156⅞.

The closing was strong. Total sales were approximately 4,500,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables unchanged at $4.84 15-16.

Bonds Irregular

Active convertible bonds, which have moved uniformly upward in the last week, turned somewhat irregular today. Substantial interest in these obligations was maintained, however, and one or two new favorites came into prominence. Standard investment bonds were dull.

Atchison convertible 4½s soared to the new peak of 138½ shortly after the opening, a gain of about 6 points, but could not retain all of the advance. American Telephone 4½s likewise sold well above Monday's close on the first sales, later losing most of the maximum gain of 2½.

International Telephone 4½s, Allegany Corporation 5s and American International 5½s worked below yesterday's finals after selling approximately a point above those levels. American I. G. Chemical 5½s, neglected in the heavy convertible trading of recent sessions, came to the front with a gain of more than 2 points on substantial buying.

Isolated advances were scattered throughout the general list. Grand Trunk 6s climbed nearly a point, Loew's 6s, with warrants, advanced 2½. Nickel Plate debenture 4s were up nearly ½, and Havana Electric 5½s improved nearly 2 on some of the larger transactions. However, there was no evidence of interest in the standard rail, industrial and utility mortgages, which are expected to remain dormant until money rates are stabilized at lower levels. Although 7½ per cent for time loans is unmistakably easier than the 9 and 9¼ per cent levels that prevailed until only a few weeks ago, it is nevertheless considered far from cheap.

Foreign bonds acted rather well. Seine 7s, Unterelbe Power & Light 6s, Haiti 6s and Chile 7s climbed 1 to nearly 2 points on moderate transactions. Liberty issues and Treasury certificates showed a slight improvement but buying was unimpressive.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
July	1.16⅝	1.18¼	1.16½	1.17⅛
Sept	1.23¼	1.24¾	1.21⅞	1.23⅜
Dec	1.27¼	1.29	1.26⅞	1.28⅝
Corn				
July	.92⅝	.93¼	.92	.92¼
Sept	.94⅜	.95⅝	.94	.94⅞
Dec	.91½	.92	.90⅞	.91⅛
Oats				
July	.44	.44⅜	.44	.44⅜
Sept	.45	.45¾	.45⅝	.44⅞
Dec	.48	.48⅜	.47⅝	.48
Lard				
Sept	.45	.45¼	.44⅝	.44⅞
Dec	12.20	12.20	12.10	12.17
	12.32	12.32	12.25	12.30
Winnipeg Wheat		High	Low	Last
July				1.34½
Oct				1.32⅝
Dec				1.30⅜

CHRYSLER SHIPMENTS JUMP

Shipments of the Chrysler Corporation during the first six months of the year totaled 279,625 cars and trucks, an increase of 83,554, or 23.5 per cent, over the combined Chrysler and Dodge shipments during the like period last year.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 54⅛, for fixeds 53⅝, and Rand mines 9. Money was 4½ per cent; discount rates, short bills 5⅛@5⅜ per cent; three months 5⅜ per cent.

MASSACHUSETTS BANK CALLS

The Bank Commissioner has issued a call for the condition of Massachusetts trust companies as of June 29.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 2	Last July 1
25⅝	20	..	Abitibi	100	25½	25½	25½	25⅝
102	81	..	Ac & Straus	200	102	102	102	101
87⅜	61	..	Adams Ex	200	125	123	124	123½
56	45	2	Adams Ex pf	200	64	63½	64	..
37⅝	27⅜	2	Adams Mill	100	33½	33½	33½	..
119	97	..	Adv-Rumely	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	..
47	42	..	Adv-Rum pf	100	42	42	42	..
58	45	..	Ahumada	5400	58	58	58	..
4¼	2¼	..	Air Reduc	1400	2	1⅞	2	..
62	46	..	Airway El	600	46½	45¾	46	..
154⅞	97	2	Ajax Rubber	400	153	152½	153	151⅝
41⅜	27⅜	..	Alaska Juneau	200	40	39¾	40	..
20	12	..	Albany PWP	4200	6⅞	6	6⅛	..
69⅜	46	..	Alleghany	2200	68	67½	68	..
37⅝	29½	..	Alleghany pf	100	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	..
102	100	..	Allis & W rct	600	102	101	102	101¼
262	215	2	Alliance R	20	115	113	115	..
263	215	..	Allied Chem	1200	320	316	320	316
24⅞	22½	2	Allis Chal	2400	27⅜	26⅞	27	26⅝
279	215	2	Amerada	300	279½	260	273½	259
29	20	..	Am Ag Ch	2700	27	26	27	26¼
117	90	..	Am Bk Note	400	115½	115	115½	112
140	111	..	Am Beet S	100	135¼	134½	134½	133
62	42	1.60	Am Bosch	100	15	15	15	..
42½	30	..	Am Brake	2100	60⅞	56	59½	54⅝
12¾	7	..	Am Br Shoe	1000	58	56	56	56½
12⅝	10⅞	..	Am Br Pf	1500	31	30	30½	..
107	87	..	Am Can	44000	136½	132¾	132¾	132¾
115	77	..	Am Car & F	1100	156½	154½	156½	153½
20	17	..	Am Car pf	1700	42¾	41¾	42	41¾
2	1	..	Am Chain pf	100	80	80	80	..
2	1	..	Am Chicle	2500	61½	60	61½	60¼
2	1	..	Am & FPw	26500	121¾	118¾	119½	119
2	1	..	Am & FP 2pf	600	96½	96½	96½	96¼
2	1	..	Am & FP 3pf	400	26	24½	26	..
2	1	..	Am Ice pf	400	44	43½	44	..
2	1	..	Am Int Corp	1400	94½	94½	94½	95
2	1	..	Am La Fr	9400	73¾	72½	73¼	71⅞
2	1	..	Am La Fr pf	1000	43½	43	43½	43½
2	1	..	Am Locom	10	60	60	60	60¾
2	1	..	Am Metal	9800	128	125⅞	126	125
2	1	..	Am Metal pf	200	116	115½	115½	115
2	1	..	Am Na Pr pf	200	66¼	64	66¼	64⅝
2	1	..	Am Pw&Lt	6200	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅜
2	1	..	Am P&L pf	400	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜	107
2	1	..	Am P&L pf st	200	81	80¾	81	80¼
2	1	..	Am Radiat	5100	161⅜	157	161	157
2	1	..	Am Rayon	600	48¾	47	48¾	46
2	1	..	Am Roll Mill	900	132½	131¾	132	131
2	1	..	Am Saf Raz	2000	113¾	113¼	113½	112
2	1	..	Am Seating	100	33	33	33	33
2	1	..	Am Shipb	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33⅓
2	1	..	Am Smelt	5500	112¾	110	111¾	109⅝
2	1	..	Am Smelt pf	1000	133¾	133¼	133½	132¼
2	1	..	Am Sal Fed	2900	58⅝	57¾	58	57¾
2	1	..	Am Stores	400	58⅝	56¾	57¾	56¾
2	1	..	Am Sugar	800	69	67½	68½	67
2	1	..	Am Sug pf	100	112	112	112	112
2	1	..	Am T&T	9200	233¾	231½	232¾	232¾
2	1	..	Am Tob	300	147	143½	145½	142
2	1	..	Am Wat Wk	1500	57	55¾	56¾	55¾
2	1	..	Am Wool	400	167½	166	167	166
2	1	..	Am Wr pf	100	107	107	107	107
2	1	..	Am Zinc	300	13	13	13	12¾
2	1	..	Anac Wire	300	27½	27	27½	..
2	1	..	Anaconda	21300	118¾	116¾	118¾	116
2	1	..	Anchor Cap	200	43	43	43	..
2	1	..	Andes Corp	3700	49¾	45	49¾	44½
2	1	..	Arch Dan	100	53¾	52¾	53¾	52¾
2	1	..	Arm Hk	3000	32¼	30¾	32¼	30¾
2	1	..	Arm Hk pf	100	76	76	76	..
2	1	..	Arnold Cons	100	22	22	22	20
2	1	..	Asso Ap	400	56½	55¾	56	55
2	1	..	Asso Dry G	2600	50¾	48¾	50	48¾
2	1	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	90	90	90	..
2	1	..	Atchison	1900	247½	243	245½	241¾
2	1	..	Atchison pf	200	102	102	102	102
2	1	..	Atl Coast L	1200	199	196¼	197	195
2	1	..	Atl G&WI	200	63	62¾	62¾	64½
2	1	..	Atl Refin	4700	74¾	73¼	74¼	72¾
2	1	..	Atlas Pwd	1200	105	100½	104¾	100½
2	1	..	Atlas Pwd pf	20	102	102	102	..
2	1	..	Atlas Tack	400	154	151	154	..
2	1	..	Auburn Auto	400	330½	327½	330½	325¾
2	1	..	Austin N	100	64	63	63¾	63¼
2	1	..	Auto Sales	300	31¾	30½	31¾	30¼

—B—

125	114½	7	Baldwin lpf	10	120	120	120	121¼
133	115⅞	6	Balt & O	6000	120	118¾	120	118¾
124¾	123¾	4	Bal & O pf	100	126¾	126¾	126¾	127
110¾	104	6½	Balt & O rct	100	126½	124½	126½	124¾
80	64½	2½	Bamber pf	50	107½	107½	107½	108
110⅝	105	7	Bangor & A	2900	80	78	79	78⅝
33⅜	25	2	Bangor & A pf	10	107½	107½	107½	106½
49⅜	38⅛	2	Barker Bros	300	25½	25	27½	26⅛
29½	20	..	Barnsdall A	1700	42¾	41¾	42	41¾
17⅞	11¼	..	Beacon Oil	600	28⅜	28	28⅜	28⅜
84⅞	81	4.14	Belding H	100	114	114	114	..
83¼	78	..	Balg NR pf	200	82¾	82¼	82½	..
93	75¼	3	Bendix	1500	85¾	82½	82½	..
118⅝	82¼	4	Best & Co	400	90¾	89¾	89¾	88
136¾	110¼	4	Beth Steel	41800	114¾	112¾	113¾	112
89½	78¾	3	Bohn Alum	200	123¾	123¼	123¼	122
84	63¾	..	Borden	3000	94	92¼	94	93
143¾	100	..	Borg Warner	300	119¾	118½	119	119⅛
63¾	30½	..	Briggs	3100	33⅞	32¾	33	32
73¾	42½	3	Brit Steel 2pf	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
67¾	60¾	4	Brockway	700	49¼	47¾	48¾	47¾
22¾	17⅞	3	Bklyn Ban T	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
55¾	38½	5	Bklyn Un G	200	56	55¾	56	55¾
41⅛	18	..	Bruns Balke	300	40	39¾	39¾	39¾
42¾	25¼	..	Bruns Term	200	33½	32¾	33	32¾
117	112	7	Bucyrus	1500	25¾	25	25½	25¾
55	38¾	2½	Bucyrus pf	10	112¾	112¾	112¾	113
85	54¾	..	Buff & Susq	1300	42¾	41¾	42	41½
68½	53¾	..	Buff&Susq pf	200	70¾	67	70¾	67
89⅛	54¾	2.80	Bullard	400	47¼	46¾	47¼	46¾
110½	102¼	7	Bush Term	100	51	46¾	47¼	46¾
118½	110	7	Bush T pf	30	104	103⅞	103⅞	102¼
112⅝	61	7	Bush Blg pf	40	114	113	114	..
47	29	..	Butler Bros	500	61½	61½	61½	61¾
192⅝	122¾	..	Butterick	6900	148¾	140½	146⅞	139⅝
138	101¼	2½	By-Prod C	600	129	127	129	127

—C—

81⅝	72¼	4	Calif Pack	200	75⅝	75	75⅝	75½
4	1⅝	..	Callahan	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
135	124⅜	10	Calu & Ariz	600	130½	130¼	130½	130
61⅞	36⅝	4	Calu & Hecla	900	43½	42¾	43¼	42¾
90¾	78	5	Canada Dry	5100	89¾	88¾	89	88
265⅞	218	10	Can Pac	7000	226½	221⅞	226½	220¼
48⅛	36	2.80	Cannon Mills	200	36½	36	36	36
79¾	52	3	Case Thresh	200	78¼	76	78	76
48¾	30	2	Celotex	500	60	59½	59½	60
52½	40½	2	Cen Aguire	100	34¼	34¼	34¾	..
112¾	105¾	7	Cen Alloy	100	111	111	111	..
75	70	7	Cen Alloy pf	10	111	111	111	..
120	88⅝	6	Cent Rib pf	10	70	70	70	..
28⅝	16⅞	..	Cerro de P	1400	99¾	98¼	98½	100
104½	78½	3	Ches Corp	200	23	23	23	23
237¾	195	10	Ches & Ohio	2500	112	105	110	102¾
19⅜	8	..	Chi & Alton	1500	8	7¾	7¾	8¼
43	28	..	Chi & Alt pf	13	11	7¼	7¼	8¼
66⅞	49	..	Chi & E Ill	100	37½	37½	37½	12
23¾	12¾	..	Chi & E I pf	1300	37½	37½	37½	..
63⅜	38	..	Chi Gt West	500	15¾	15½	15½	15¾
39⅞	27⅜	..	Chi Gt W pf	200	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
94¾	46¼	..	Chi M&SP	1100	33¾	32¾	33¼	32¾
94¾	84¼	4	Chi M&SP pf	4000	54¾	52¾	53½	52¾
39⅜	30¼	..	Chi & NW	3200	91⅜	90	91¼	90
56¾	48⅛	3½	Chi Pneu	200	56	55¾	55¾	55¾
139⅞	115	7	Chi Pneu pf	100	136	135¾	135¾	136¼
102⅜	98¼	6	Chi RI	2300	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	52
74⅞	57⅞	3	Chi RI 6%	100	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99
74⅜	40	2.40	Childs	1700	38¾	38½	38½	38½
135	66	3	Chrysler	4100	73	72¼	72¾	72
62¾	49	3.60	City Ice	41200	53¾	52¾	53¾	52¾
27	19⅝	2	City Stores	300	20	20	20	20
269	248	8	Clk C&St L	100	255	255	255	..
119	105	7	Cluett P pf	50	105	105	105	..
140	122¾	4	Coca Cola	3400	134⅞	132	134⅞	130½
53¾	48	3	Coca Cola A	400	47	47	47	..
58	56	..	Collins&A	200	57	57	57	..
122	101	..	Colo F&I	400	54⅛	53½	54⅛	54
108	103¾	6	Colo South	5800	67⅞	63½	65½	64
2	1	..	Col Gas	1100	53¾	52	53	53
107¾	85¾	6	Col Gas pf A	14000	86¾	84¾	85⅞	86⅛
199	125¼	..	Col Gas rts	9900	6	5⅝	6	6
88¾	74⅛	..	Col Carbon	2600	205	199	204	201
2	1	..	Col Gra	16400	7	6	6	6
2	1	..	Col Gra rts	12600	68¾	66¼	68½	67½
2	1	..	Com Cr Inv	3100	52	50	50	51
2	1	..	Com Cr Inv pf	70	105½	101	101	101
2	1	..	Com Inv Tr	1300	171	165	169	168¾
2	1	..	Com I 6½%	100	93½	93½	93½	..
2	1	..	Com Inv war	500	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	..
2	1	..	Com Sol	600	44¾	44¾	44¾	..
2	1	..	Conde Nast	400	78	77	77	77
2	1	..	Congoleum	4700	23	22¾	22¾	22
2	1	..	Con Film pf	4700	25½	25¼	25¼	25
2	1	..	Con Gas	24000	130½	128¾	129¾	130
2	1	..	Con Gas pf	800	97¾	97½	97½	97½
2	1	..	Con Textile	200	25	25	25	..
2	1	..	Container A	300	14¾	14¼	14¾	3
2	1	..	Container B	100	14¾	14¼	14¾	..
2	1	..	Cont Bak A	2100	81¼	80	80½	63½
2	1	..	Cont Bak B	1000	127⅝	125	127⅝	125¾
2	1	..	Cont Bak pf	300	96	96	96	96
2	1	..	Cont Can	34000	81¼	79	79	80
2	1	..	Cont Ins	200	87¼	87¼	87¼	85
2	1	..	Cont Oil	300	35¾	34¾	35¼	34¾
2	1	..	Cont Motors	5200	16	15⅝	15⅝	16
2	1	..	Corn Pd	6400	101½	98¾	100¼	98¾
2	1	..	Coty	2900	62¾	61	61¾	61¾
2	1	..	Crosley	800	22¾	22	22¾	22
2	1	..	Crown Cork	500	46¾	90	91	93
2	1	..	Crucible	9600	106¼	102¾	105¾	102¾
2	1	..	Cub Am S	300	137	137	137	137
2	1	..	Cub Am S pf	40	63¾	63¼	63¾	62¾
2	1	..	Cudahy	200	52½	52	52½	52
2	1	..	Curtis P pf	100	113½	112	113	..
2	1	..	Curtiss	300	163¼	155½	161	159
2	1	..	Cushman S	100	111	111	111	..
91	62	..	Cuyamel Fr	400	93	92	95	91

—D—

69⅜	42⅞	..	Davison	1100	53⅞	52	53	53
45⅞	35½	2.91c	Debenham	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	..
125	116	7	Deere pf	100	119¾	119¾	119¾	..
207½	182	8	Del & Hud	60	214	207½	214	206½
133¾	120¾	6%	Del Lac&W	6700	214	207½	214	206½
67¾	55¾	..	Denv R G pf	400	125	124	125	124
285	224	8	Det Edison	500	69¾	68¾	69¾	68
47¾	43½	2	Devoe&R A	100	290	290	290	295
113½	112	7	Devoe&R 1pf	100	51¾	50¼	51¾	50½
103⅝	79	3	Devoe&R 2pf	100	51⅞	50¼	51¾	..
54½	40	3	Dome Mines	200	113¾	113¼	113¾	..
7¾	4	..	Dom Stores	1700	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
194½	155¾	4	Du So Sh pf	300	5	4¾	4¾	5
119	115¾	5	Dupont	2100	186¼	182	185	184
28⅞	16⅝	6	Dupont deb	300	115¾	115¾	115¾	..
109¾	98¾	5	Duquesne pf	100	21	21	21	20¾
11½	5	..	Durham Hos	1000	9¼	9	9¼	..

—E—

194½	168	5%	East Kodak	12200	192¾	182¾	193	198
128	125¾	3	East Kod pf	100	125¾	125¾	125¾	126½
39⅜	26¾	2½	Eaton Axle	5000	68¾	67¾	68¾	67¾
172	126⅜	4%	Edmonson	100	28	28	28	27
18¾	11½	..	Elec Auto L	14200	170	165¾	167	164
81¼	43⅛	1	Elec Boat	600	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
			Elec P&L	11800	79	77	77⅞	78⅞

—F—

100⅞	98¼	..	FedM&S pf	100	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	..
112⅜	102	.50	Fed Motor T	600	16	15¾	15⅞	16⅜
98½	66	2	Fidelity Ins	300	101⅝	100	101⅜	99⅝
74⅜	62	1½	Filene	1100	80¼	74⅜	79	75
20¼	7⅝	..	First Nat St	1300	68¼	68	68	67⅝
52⅞	40¾	..	Fisk Rubber	1800	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
87⅝	65¾	..	Fisk 1 pf cv	40	43½	43½	43½	41
102¾	97⅛	6	Fleischmann	95200	89½	86⅝	88¾	86¾
112⅝	37⅜	2f	Florsheim S pf	100	100	100	100	..
69⅝	56	..	Follansbee B	400	66¼	65½	66¾	65¾
101	80¾	4	Foundation	1200	87½	87	87½	87⅜
110	104⅜	7	Fox A	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	..
54⅞	37⅜	4	Frank-Sn pf	700	47½	46¾	46¾	47⅛
			Freeport Tx					

—G—

25	20	..	Gabriel A	300	25½	25½	25½	25⅜
102	81	..	Gardner M	1500	153⅜	145	153⅛	153⅜
87⅜	61	4f	Gen Am Tk	33600	96⅜	94⅜	96	94⅜
61	55½	2	Gen Asphalt	4900	84⅜	83½	96	83¼
61	37½	..	Gen Bronze	300	65	64	84	83¼
120½	104	..	Gen Cable	900	45¾	45¼	64½	64¼
107½	104	7	Gen Cable A	1200	92	90¾	45¾	45¼
353	219	..	Gen Cable pf	100	165¼	162	91½	92
113⅝	11	4f	Gen Elec	13100	353	330¾	349½	331
30	20	1½	Gen Elec Sp	700	113¾	111	113¾	11
116½	103	7	Gen G&E A	100	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
135	103	8	Gen G&E 6%	2000	103¾	102½	102½	103
142	115⅛	8	Gen G&E 7%	40	113	113	113	..
89¼	67⅝	2	Gen Mills	700	72	71⅝	72	72¾
41	32	..	Gen Motors	47200	76¾	74¼	75¾	74¾
69¾	57	2	Gen Ad ct	500	24	24	24	24
174	93½	..	Gen Pub Ser	2900	68¾	66	66½	65½
86⅞	68	..	Gen Ry Sig	12900	121¾	118¼	119¾	115¾
126⅝	101	5	Gen Refrac	4100	129⅝	127¾	127¾	127¾
48¾	21	..	Gillette	10800	114	111	112	109¾
62⅝	26⅞	1½	Gimbel Br	2700	35¾	33¾	33¾	33⅓
106⅞	101⅜	..	Glidden	30300	62	60⅝	61¼	60⅜
66	44	..	Glidden pf	50	103	103	103	..
82	53½	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	300	46¾	46½	46¾	..
105⅜	73	4	Gold Dust	25300	64⅞	62¾	63¾	62¾
154⅞	112	5	Goodrich	3200	82⅝	80½	82⅛	81⅜
104⅜	101	7	Goodyear	4800	129¾	126	129¾	126
60	40⅞	2½	Goodyear pf	200	101½	101	101	..
14	7	..	Gotham Hos	8900	51¼	48¾	50¾	48
54	25	..	Gould Cp A	4000	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¼
102⅞	62¼	..	Graham-P	1900	31¾	31⅛	31⅜	31¾
96½	77⅜	1	Granby	1300	80	79¾	80	78¾
104⅝	77⅜	..	Grand Union	200	81¾	81	81	83¼
54⅞	41	3	Grand Un pf	200	24¾	23¾	24¾	..
46¾	43⅜	3	Granite City	200	45¾	45¼	45¼	45½
141⅝	114½	5	Grant (WT)	600	45	44⅝	45	45
115⅞	101	5	Grt Nor pf	4100	123¼	122¾	122¾	122
129¾	109	5	Grt Nor p

STEADY TONE IN MARKET FOR COTTON CLOTH

Print Division Leads—June Sales Expected to Exceed Those of May

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The print cloth division was again the leader of the primary cotton cloth market last week. Prices were buoyant in that division. In the sheetings section, however, a few numbers suffered declines.

As merchants review the month of June they find that business has been considerably better than the weekly reports led them to expect. It is thought that final figures will show June sales to have exceeded those of May.

The suspension of operations by important manufacturers for the first week in July was a strong influence toward maintaining the price level of goods in the face of a decline in raw cotton. Buyers as well as sellers express confidence in the future stability of the market.

There were fair sales of print cloths, the 28½-inch 64x60s 5.25-yard selling at 7¼c for July delivery and 7⅜c for any later deliveries. The 68x72s 4.75-yard brought 8¼c, and the 72x76s 4.25-yard 9¼c for either spot or future delivery, while the 80 squares sold at 7⅝@7¾c. There was a fair business in 40-inch 2.50-yard at 12¾c and in the 4.25-yard at 7c.

The 37-inch drills 2.75-yard were strong at 10⅞@11c, while the 34-inch 4.75-yard were steady at 6⅝c. The 24-inch warp sateens 3.00-yard brought 11¾c and the 2.10-yard 16c. Some four-leaf twills 30-inch 2.00-yard sold at 16c and some three-leaf twills 39-inch 68x76s 4.00-yard brought 9⅝c.

Pajama checks 36½-inch 60 squares 5.75-yard sold at 7c and the 72x80s 4.70-yard at 8½@8¾c. Osnaburgs second quality 36-inch 7-ounce brought 11¾c and the 40-inch 3.50-yard 8c. Filling sateens 37½-inch 64x88s 4.70-yard moved at 9⅞c eastern and 9¾c southern. The 38½-inch 84x136s 4.25-yard brought 16c.

Automobile Fabrics Bought

There was considerable improvement in the wide goods section. Automobile fabric buyers took a large volume of goods at slight concessions in price. Wide drills 54-inch 1.93-yard sold at 17½@17¾c and the 67-inch 1.87-yard at 19½@19¾c. The large sales were at the lower prices. Wide sheetings 82-inch 3.85-yard brought 9¾@10c and the 67-inch 2.95-yard 16c. Wide sateens 54-inch 1.30-yard moved at 26c and the 1.55-yard at 22¾@23c. Wide broken twills 56-inch 1.10-yard were obtained at 28@28¼c and the .85-yard at 36½c.

Carded lawns 36-inch 72x60s 10-yard sold at 8¼@8¾c and the 40-inch 72x68s 6-yard at 9¾c. Carded broadcloths were a little more active, the leader being 112x60s, selling in fair volume at 11¾c. The 80x60s and the 80x68s brought 10c and 8¾c respectively. There was a light trade in the 100x60s at 10⅜@10½c. Combed broadcloth was also in somewhat better demand. There was a fair volume of demand, moved at 15⅜@16¼c eaern, but as low as 14½c southern. The 144x76s brought from 18@18¼c.

The volume of trading in the fine and fancy goods division was about on a par with that of the last few weeks. It is customary at this season, when many converters as well as manufacturers take inventory, to suspend orders for new business until after the inventory. It is notable that many large printers report that they already have orders from converters sufficient to keep their engraving force fully occupied for the next month. This forecasts substantial orders for gray goods upon which to print these new designs in the near future.

Sales of Fine Goods

Plain fine combed goods 34-inch 72x100s 7.00-yard sold at 12@12¼c and the 38-inch of the same count 6.25-yard at 13@13¼c. Combed lawns 40-inch 81x80s 11.00-yard brought from 14½@15½c and the 96x100c 7.00-yard from 15½@15¾c. The 30-inch 76x72s 12.00-yard moved at 9½@9¾c for spot and 8¾c for future delivery. Combed voiles 40-inch 60x56s regular hard-twist were obtained for 9½@9¾c. Three-leaf twills 39-inch 64x88s 3.35-yard sold at 14½c. Combed sateens 38-inch 144x88s 5.65-yard sold at 15c and the 39-inch 96x160s 4.50-yard at 21c.

DIVIDENDS

McCrory Stores Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

Amerada Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on common, payable July 31 to stock of record July 5.

Guardian Investment Trust declared an initial dividend of 1 per cent on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record June 25.

The trustees of Century Shares Trust have declared a semi-annual dividend of $1 in cash payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 1, and a dividend payable Aug. 1 in participating shares of the trust to holders of participating and ordinary shares of record July 15. Participating shareholders will receive one new participating share for each 10 shares held July 1.

Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co. declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $8 and an extra dividend of $16, payable July 15 to stock of record July 2.

Exchange Buffet Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable July 31 to stock of record July 15.

Edison Co. of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 a share, payable August 1 to stock of record July 10.

Universal Pipe & Radiator Co. declared regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable August 1 to stock of record July 15.

Allis-Chalmers declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the common, payable August 15 to stock of record July 24.

Century Ribbon Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable September 3 to stock of record August 23.

Pittsburgh Steel Foundry declared a quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable July 15 to stock of record June 29.

Melville Shoe Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 cents on the common, $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred and 2 per cents on the 6 per cent second preferred.

State Street Investment Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable July 15 to stock of record June 29.

Mohawk Investment Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of $1, payable July 15 to stock of record June 29.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 5.

BOSTON CALL RATE ADVANCED

Boston quick call rate has been advanced from 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr Straus 5½s '42	115	115
Ala G & So 5s '43	92	92
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	102¼	100⅞
Alleghany Corp 5½s '49	102¼	100⅞
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	98⅝	98⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	99⅛	98⅛
Am Ice 5s	101⅜	100¾
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	91	91
Am I G Chem 5½s ct	98¾	98¼
Am Int 5½s '49	107	106⅝
Am Smelting 5s '47	111	110
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	106½	106½
Am T & T col 5s '46	102¼	102¼
Am T & T cv 4½s '33	102	102
Am T & T cv 4½s '34 wi	147⅝	146
Am T & T col 5s '50	102⅝	102⅝
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	103⅝	103⅝
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	105	105
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103	102½
Anaconda Cop 5s '53	104⅝	104⅜
Anaconda Cop 7s '24	176¼	176¼
Ann Arbor 4s '95	72½	72¼
Am Writing Paper 5s '47	83½	82¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	87⅝	87⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	98¾	98¾
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	88¼	88
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '95	87	86½
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '48	123½	123
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	87	87
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	87½	87½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	74	72¾
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	100½	100½
B&O 1st 4s '48	106½	106½
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	90¾	90¾
B&O cv 4½s '33	90¾	90¾
B&O 1st 5s '95	97	96¾
B&O 5s series D	101	100¾
B&O rfg 5s '95 reg	100	100
B&O rfg 5s '95	99¾	99¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107⅝	107⅝
Beth Steel con 5½s '42	102⅜	102¼
Beth Steel con 5s '52	98½	97¾
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104	103⅝
Boston & Me 5s '67	93¾	92¾
Bow-Billmore s f g 7s '34	94½	94½
Brklyn Ed gen 5s A '39	97	97
Brklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102½	102½
Brklyn Ed gen 6s B '50	103	102½
Brklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	100	100
Brklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	103⅞	84½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	107⅜	107⅜
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	88	87⅞
Cal Pet cv 5s '29	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	96½	96½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	91½	91½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '35	93	99
Can North deb 6½s '46	93½	93
Can Pacific deb 4s	114	113⅝
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	82	82
Cen Pacific 3½s '29	102	102⅞
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	ETAOI	SHR
Cen Pacific 5s '60	89½	89¼
Cen RR of NJ 5s reg	100⅞	99⅝
Cen RR NJ gen 5s	105⅜	105⅜
Certainteed 5½s '48	105¾	105¾
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	75⅞	75⅞
Ches & O cv 5s '47 reg	99¼	98½
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	75	74⅞
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	66	66
Chi & East Ill 5s	78	78
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65¾	65½
Chi Ind & L rfg 6s '47	85¾	85¾
Chi M&StP 4½s reg E '89	90¾	90¾
Chi M&StP&Pac adj 2000	72½	72
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	91¼	91⅛
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	102	102
Chi Railway 5s '27	100	100
Chi R&P gen 4s '88	82⅝	82⅝
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	93¼	93¼
Chi R&P 4½s '8	93¼	93¼
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	90¾	90¾
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	95¼	95¼
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	100⅜	100⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	83¾	83¾
Clev Un Terms 5s '72	94⅞	94⅞
Clev-CC&StL 5s B	103	103
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	104½	104½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	97½	97
Colum Gas & Elec 5s Apr	98⅞	98⅝
Colum Gas & Elec 5s May	99	98½
Com Az Banana 7½s '37	89	89
Con Gas 5½s '45	104	104
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100	99½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '36	61	61
Cuba Northern 5½s '42	96¼	96¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s	67	67
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	87⅛	87⅛
Con Gas 5½s '45	104⅝	104⅝
Consum Power 4½s	104¾	104¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	101½	101½
Crown Wil Paper 6s	96⅞	96⅞
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	99½	99½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	80½	80½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100	100
Del & Rio G con 4s '36	89½	89½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	89½	88¾
Den & R G W 5s '78	91¼	91
Detroit Ed col 5s '32	88½	88½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100⅛	100⅛
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	96	96
Dodge Bros 6s '40	101	100½
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	99	99
Duke-P Power 6s '66	102⅜	102¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97⅛	97⅛
Erie 1st con 5s '20	97½	97½
Erie cv 4s '53	87	87
Fla East Coast 5s '74	101½	101½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '42	70	69
Elk Horn Coal 7s '31 war	82⅝	82
Fisk 5s '67	93¾	93¾
Fonda, Johns & G 4½s '52	93¼	93¼
Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31	99¾	99¾
Gannett 6s '49	87½	87½
Gen Cable 5½s	87½	87½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 5s '37	98⅜	98⅛
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	100¼	100¼
Goodrich 5s '57	107¼	107
Goodyear 5s '57	91¾	91¾
Grand Ty Ry Can 6s '36	104¾	103¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	109¾	109¾
Great Northern 5s '73	101½	101½
Great Northern 5½s '52	105¾	105¾
Great Northern 7s '36	109	108¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '52	97⅜	97¼
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	67	67
Hudson Coal 5s '62	76½	76½
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	76¾	76¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	89	89
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅞	100½
Ill Cen 6½s '36	108	108
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s A	100½	100½
Ill Nat Gas 5s	101	101
Indiana Steel 4½s '68	90⅝	90⅝
Inter Mercan Corp 5s rcts '47	65½	65½
Inter Rap Trans 5s '54 '66	65½	65½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	92½	92½
Int Ag col 5s (ext '42)	92	92
Int Cement 5s '48	101⅞	101⅞
Int Cement 6½s '49	108	108
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	87⅜	87½
Int Paper 6s '55	91½	91½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	93	92
Int Rys C Am 5s '57	78	78
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	97⅜	97⅜
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s '39	92	91½
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	159	156
Kan City Fts&Meem 4s '36	91½	91½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	91⅞	91⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 5s '52	104¼	104
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	98	97⅞
Kreuger Toll 5s '59 reg war	98⅛	98
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102¼	102¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	97⅝	97⅝
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	98¾	98¾
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	101½	101½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	90½	89
McCrory 5½s '41	96	96
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	97	96
Mil Nor con 5s	99½	99½
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	91	91
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	92¼	92¼
Min St P & SSM 6½s '38	99¾	99¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72	72
Mo Pac gen 5s '75	72	72
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	96¾	96¼
Mo Pac 5s G '78	97¾	97¾
Mo Pac 5½s '49	96½	96
Montana Power 5s A '43	116	115¾
Murray Body 6½s '34	100⅝	100⅞
Namm 6s	98¾	98¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97	97
N E T & T 4½s B '61	97⅜	97⅜
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97	96⅞
Nat Rad 6½s '47	43½	43
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92¼	92¼
N O Pub Ser 5s B	90	90
N O T & M 5s	90¼	90¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	85¾	85¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103⅞	103⅞
NY Edison 5s '44	102⅝	102⅝
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	87	87
NY NH&H 6s cv '48	111⅝	111⅝
NY NH&H 6s cv '40	104¼	104
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	128	127⅜
NY State Ry cv 6½s '42	38¾	38
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103½	102½
NY Tel gen 5½s '39	98¼	98¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	104½	104½
NY Trap Rock 6s '32	101¼	101¼
NY Westster & B 4½s '46	82	82
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	101¼	101¼
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	102	101½
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	95	95
Norf & W con 4s '96	99½	99
Norf & W P&C 4s '41	90½	90½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '41	91½	91½
Nor Am Ed 5s '51	99⅝	99⅝
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65	64¾
Nor Pac gen 4s 2047	85¼	85
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	84¾	84¾
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	85¼	85
Nor Pac 6s R B 2047	97⅜	97⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	110¾	109⅝
Nor States Pow 5s B '41	99⅛	98⅝
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	105¼	105¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	77	77
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	102	101
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99¼	99¼
Ore Wa shRR&N 4s '61	85¾	85
Otis Steel 6s '41	85	85
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¼	101
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100⅜	99⅝
Pac P & Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99½	99½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100⅜	99⅝
Pac P & Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99½	99½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	102⅝	102¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	98¼	98¼
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	70⅜	70⅜
Penn R R con 4½s '60	86	86
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98¼	98¼
Penn R R 5s '64	95	94
Penn RR gen 5s '68	102⅝	102
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	103¼	102¾
Penn RR 4s '24	107⅜	107
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	98¾	96
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	101¾	101
Pere Marq 5s '56	101	101
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	101¼	101¼
Phil Co 5s '67	85	85
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	97⅜	97⅜
Phil & Read 6s	81½	81½
Pierce Arrow deb 7s '43	92¾	93½
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	109	109
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	104	103½
Postal Tel Cable 5s	100½	100½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	94	93½
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	89½	89
Pure Oil 5½s '37	246	97⅛
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	97⅛	97⅛
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	92¾	92¾
Rep Brass 6s	96	95¾
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103¼	102¾
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	100⅝	100⅝
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	100⅝	100⅝
St Joseph & G I 4s '47	104	104
St L M & S gen 5s '31	94½	94½
St L & S F 4s A '50	98¾	98¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	84½	84½
St L & S F gen 5s '31	87¼	86⅞
St L & S F 5s B '50	99	98¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	104	104
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	66	66
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	43	42½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	70½	70
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	61½	61½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93¾	93¾
Shell Union 5s '47	93¾	93¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	95	94¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '37	96¼	96¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6s '38	99	99
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99½	99¼
Sinclair Pipe Line 5s '49	101⅞	101
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	94⅝	94½
South P Rico Sug 7s '47	93	93
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	76	76
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	100⅛	100⅛
So Pac 4½s '68	89⅞	89⅞
So Pac 4½s ww	91	91
So Ry gen 4½s '56	93¼	93⅛
So Ry gen 6s '56	85¼	84⅞
So Ry gen 6½s '56	111⅞	111⅞
So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	117⅛	117⅛
Stand Milling 5s '30	101⅜	101⅜
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	98¼	98¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	100⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	94⅝	94⅜
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	78	77⅝
Tar RR Asso St L 5s	100¼	100
Tenn Copper 6s '25 B	101	101
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104	101
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	96⅛	96⅛
Tex & Pac 5s C rct	96¾	96¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	101⅛	101⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	57½	57½
Tol Trac Ld & P 6½s '25	99	99
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	87	87
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	101	101
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	97	100¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	96	96
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	96	96
Union Pacific rfg 4s '2008	96¼	96
Union Pac 4s '68	85¼	90
Union Pac 4s reg	90	85¼
Union Pac 4s '68	90	106½
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	106½	98
Union Pac 4s '68	98	85¾
US Rubber 5s '47	85¾	97¼
U S Steel s f 5s '63	89½	89
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	108⅜	108⅜
Util Lt & Pow 5½s	90¾	90¾
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	80	80
Va Ry 5s '62	101¾	101
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	99¾	99¾
Wabash 3½s Om div '41	78¼	78⅛
Wabash 2d 5s '39	87½	87½
Wabash 5½s '75	100	100
Wabash Det 5s '41	102	102
Wabash Tol 4s	100	100
Walworth 6½s ww	80	79¾
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	101	100¼
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	106	106
West Va & C 6s '50	22	22
Western Maryland 4s '52	78	78
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	100	100
Western Pac 5s A '46	98¾	98
Western Un col 5s '38	100¼	100¼
Western Un r e 4½s '50	95½	95½
Western Un 6½s '36	107⅝	107½
Weckwire Sp 8s st cv stamp	42	41
Wheeling Stl 4½s	85¼	85¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s ww	99¼	99
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	83½	83½
Wickwire Sp 7s cv ct	42	41
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	43	43
Youngstown Sh 5s '78	101	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99¾	99¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	100	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	July 2	July 1
3½s '47	96.19	96.19	96.19	96.18	96.24	
1st 4½s '47	99.6	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.6	
4th 4¼s'38	99.13	99.16	99.12	99.15	99.15	
4th 4¼s rg	99.19	99.19	99.18	99.19	99.19	
US 3¾s '47	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	96.31
US 3¾s '56	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.12
US 4¼s '52-'54	104.8	104.10	104.5	104.10	104.10	104.6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Akershus 5s	87	87
Antioquia 7s C	91½	91
Antioquia 7s D	91	90⅞
Argentine 5½s '62	94¾	94¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¾	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅝	99½
Antioquia III	89	89
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¾	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99⅝	99¾
Australia 5s '55	95	95
Australia 5s '57	94½	94½
Austria (Upper) 7½s	102¼	102¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92	92
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	96⅜	96⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '55	100	100
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104¾	104¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅛	107⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114⅜	114⅜
Belgium (Rep) 6½s '56	92	91½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	85¼	85¼
Bolivia 7s ct	9¾	9¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	85½	85½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7½s '52	97⅝	97⅝
Brazil 6½s '26	97½	97½
Brazil 6½s '27	91⅜	91⅜
Brazil (US) 8s '41	91½	91½
Brisbane 5s '58	105¾	105¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	88⅜	88⅜
Buenos Aires 6s '61	79	79
Buenos Aires 6½s '60	93¾	93
Bulgaria 7½s '68	100¾	100½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	85½	85½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	96	96
Can (Dom) 5s '21	96½	96½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	101	101
Can (Dom) 5½s '52	101	101
Canca Valley 7½s '46	99¾	99¾
Chile Rep 6s Jan '61	97¼	97¼
Chile (Bank) 6s	94	94
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	92¼	92¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	96¼	96¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	92¾	92¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Sept '61	92¾	92¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '42	92	92
Chile (Rep) 6s '62 rct	102	102
Colom 6s Jan '61	92¼	92
Colombia 6s Oct '61	82½	82½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	81	81
Coph'n (City) 6½s '50	92	92
Cologne (City) 6½s	88	88
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	92	92
Cordoba (City) 7s ct	94½	94½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	100½	100½
Costa Rica (Rep)) 7s '51	94½	94½
Con Agr 6½s rct	84	84
Cundi 6½s	80	80
Denmark 4½s '62	97⅝	97⅝
Denmark (King) 6s	104	104
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97	97
Dutch E I 6s '47	102½	102½
Dutch E I 6s '62	102⅝	102⅝
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	93¾	93¼
Finland 5½s '45	93½	93½
Finland 5½s (Rep) 6½s '58	88¼	88¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	103⅞	103⅞
French Nat 5s '49	101⅝	101⅝
French (Rep) 7s '49	107⅞	107⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	108¾	108¾
Germ 7s '49	114	113⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '28	88⅝	88⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	85	85
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84½	84½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	92	91⅞
Germ C E 6s '48	92	92
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	95	95
Graz 8s '54	98¾	98¾
Greek 6s '68	84	84
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	99	98
Holland Am Line 6s '47	101	101
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	90¼	90
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	90	90
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	93	92¾
Hungary Mun 7½s	96	96
Iseder Steel 6s '46	93	93
Italian Credit Con 7s A '47	94¼	94¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94½	94¼
Italian Pub Utl 7s '52	94	94
Italy (King) 7s '51	92¾	92¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	95½	95½
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	96⅞	96⅞
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	96⅞	96⅞
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	96⅞	96⅞
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	92⅞	92⅞
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	100½	99¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	85½	85½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	100
Meridionale El 7s '57	99¾	99
Mex 4s small A '04	97⅝	97⅝
Minas 6½s	18¾	18¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	97⅝	97⅝
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	84⅝	84⅝
Montevid (City) 7s '52	101¼	101¼
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	105¾	105¾
New So Wales 5s '57	91	90½
New So Wales 5s '58	91¼	90½
Nor Hydro Elec 6s ct	89¼	89¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	94⅝	94⅝
Norway 5½s '65	9	8
Norway (King) 6s '42	101⅛	101⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94	94
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100¾	100¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100	99¾
Paris-Lyons inf ctf 7s '58	103	103
Panama Rep 5s	92	92
Peru 6s '61	85¼	85
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	92	92
Peru 6s '58	85¾	85¾
Peru 7s '59	89	89
Poland 6s '40	100½	100¼
Poland 7s '47	77	77
Poland 8s '50	85¼	84½
Porto Ale (City) 8

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PENNOCK'S WORK IS ENCOURAGING

With Star Pitcher Showing Up Well, Yankees Can Hope to Overtake Athletics

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	43	17	.728
St. Louis	41	26	.612
New York	35	26	.600
Detroit	34	33	.507
Cleveland	31	34	.477
Washington	26	37	.413
Chicago	23	46	.333
Boston	22	49	.310

RESULTS JULY 1

New York 3, Boston 2.

Pitching his second straight successful game against Boston Monday, Herbert J. Pennock, star left-hander of the New York Yankees proved to Manager Miller J. Huggins that his 7-to-0 victory over Washington five days ago was not a mere flash of his ability of previous seasons but was actually a permanent return to form. This is the best news that Yankee fans have heard this season but it is not good news to the Philadelphia Athletics, who, although eight games out in front, are not underestimating the power of the Yankees with Pennock working regularly.

Pennock has now pitched three very good games, two of them being against Boston. He has lost twice to the Athletics, once to Washington and once to Boston. But in his last two games he has been scored upon only twice. There is yet a chance for him, and a good one, to keep up his brilliant record of the last three seasons in which he has won 59 games and lost only 27.

Pennock Tied For Record

Pennock, by the way, is tied with Jesse W. Tincombs, former Athletic, for the World Series record of winning five games without a defeat. As he was out of the game in the latter part of the 1928 season he was unable to improve on his record in the 1928 classic, which he would undoubtedly have done as the Yankees won four straight games and were invincible in that series.

Bayne, the young pitcher obtained by the Red Sox from Cleveland, and who defeated the Yankees in his previous start against them two weeks ago, was effective again but Paschal's pinch home run in the seventh with a man on base proved his undoing.

Pennock Too Good

Bayne allowed the same number of hits that he did in his previous start, nine, and held the Yankees to one less run, three, but Pennock was going too good and the Red Sox couldn't score after the first inning, in which they gained a two-run lead and held the lead until the seventh. All the extra base hits went to the Yankees, a double by Koenig, triple by Bengough, and home run by Paschal.

Bengough's return to the Yankee lineup also means a great deal to Manager Huggins in his task of trying to overtake the Athletics. The need of a good catcher is urgent and Bengough is more than good—he is excellent. Bayne took no chances with Ruth, who is now in hitting form, and as a result, the only chance Ruth got to hit, he singled, giving him a perfect day at bat. The score:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	x	3	9	2
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1

Batteries—Pennock, Heimach and Bengough; Bayne and A. Gaston. Winning pitcher—Pennock. Time—1h. 47m.

VANITIE DEFEATS RESOLUTE BY 2M. 35S.

Seven Other Major Yachts in Beverly Y. C. Regatta

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARION, Mass.—Two of the avowed aspirants for America's Cup defense in 1930, Gerald B. Lambert's sloop, Vanitie, and E. Walter Clark's knockabout, Resolute, had sailed 93 races when they cleared decks July 1 for the second of the pair of regattas staged in Buzzards Bay by the Beverly Yacht Club. The score up to July 1 stood 40 for the Vanitie and 44 for the Resolute since they began racing in 1914, including the two races which the Vanitie won last month on Long Island Sound. Vanitie's snub bowsprit of something less than 8 feet, sticking out from her nose, gives her the sloop designation.

Their race July 1 in a moderate, but steady southeast breeze, was more or less a repetition of the two contests in the Sound, the Vanitie winning the start, and working out gradually with a margin of over a minute at the windward mark. In the run down the breeze to the finish, both boats went from one side of the bay to the other in 2-mile boards, with the Vanitie dropping the Resolute steadily and winning by 3m. 42s. in elapsed time and 2m. 35s. in corrected time. Seven other major yachts turned up for the regatta, the Valiant defeating the Prestige by 54 seconds on the M class, the Tycoon leading the Onawa by 3m. 35s., and the Iris by 7m. 1s. in the 12 meters, while in the 10 meters the Rae Burn beat the Twilight by 4m. 14s.

CLAY COURT PLAY HELD OVER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The United States clay court tennis championships, scheduled to get under way July 1 on the Woodstock Club court, were postponed until July 2 by Edwin J. Wuensch, official referee. The downpour of rain Sunday afternoon and early Monday morning drenched the courts, and when they were examined they were declared too wet for play. The meet will start with eight matches. In an attempt to catch up with the schedule two sets out of three will decide each match instead of three out of five, as is the custom in national tournaments. Sixty-four of America's premier racquet wielders are gathered here for the tournament, which will be played throughout the week.

TRACK TEAMS AT NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Members of the Oxford-Cambridge team of athletes who are now in Canada, will come to this city Monday next and for three days will work out on the Yale track and field in preparation for the meet at Boston later in the week against a Yale-Harvard team. The Yale Athletic Association officials are making preparations for the visit, and they understand the British athletes will be here Monday morning from Canada and will leave late Wednesday for Boston, accompanied by many Yale and Harvard men who will also work out on the track.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	46	28	.622
Newark	39	32	.549
Baltimore	38	34	.528
Montreal	36	37	.519
Reading	34	35	.507
Toronto	32	36	.500
Buffalo	32	41	.438
Jersey City	24	47	.338

RESULTS JULY 1

Newark 4, Jersey City 2 (11 innings).
Toronto 4, Rochester 2.
Rochester 9, Toronto 3.
Buffalo 6, Montreal 5.
Montreal 5, Buffalo 0.

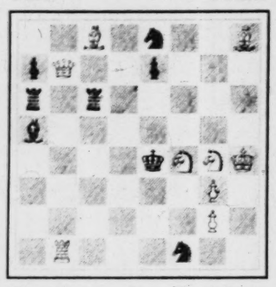
CHESS

by Guy A. Dallett

PROBLEM NO. 1109

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



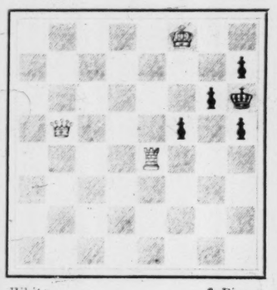
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1110

By M. Havel

Black 5 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1107	R-R8	
No. 1108	1. Q-B5	R-Q8
	2. Q-Ech	
	1 ———	K-Kt
	2. QxR	
	Prob. Comp. A. Ellerman	Q-Kt

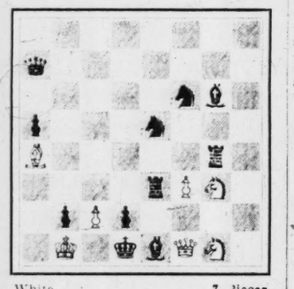
PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Unpinning of the White Pawn Batteries

In the following example both black rooks threaten to defeat the battery mates; each of the black knight unpins interferes with one of thes rooks, and the white pawn is kept busy shutting off the other.

By R. E. L. Windle

Black 11 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

Dr. A. A. Alekhin, subsequent to winning the Bradley Beach tourney, completed his United States tour with the following two exhibition games and a blindfold performance at the Hotel Astor, New York, and immediately after sailed for Paris.

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

Marshall White	Alekhin Black	Marshall White	Alekhin Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	29 B-B3	QR-B
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	30 P-KR4	Q-Kt
3 P-B4	B-Kt5ch	31 P-R5	PxP
4 B-Q2	Q-K2	32 Kt-Kt3	P-B6
5 P-K3	P-QKt3	33 PxP	QxP
6 B-Q3	B-Kt2	34 Q-K2	P-Kt5
7 Q-Q2	BxBch	35 PxP	PxP
8 QKtxB	P-B4	36 B-K1	Q-K4
9 Castles	Kt-B3	37 P-B4	Q-B3
10 P-QR3	Castles	38 KtxP	Q-R5
11 QR-Q	P-Kt3	39 P-Kt3	Q-R6
12 KR-K	QR-B	40 B-B3	R-B6
13 Kt-Kt1	KR-Q	41 Q-Q2	R-K
14 P-Q5	PxP	42 Q-Q4	R-B7
15 PxP	KtxKt	43 R-Q2	RxR
16 BxKt	Kt-R4	44 QxR	B-R3
17 Kt-Q2	P-Kt5	45 Q-K	P-Kt6
18 B-B3	Q-Kt4	46 B-Q	P-Kt7
19 Kt-Kt4	P-Q4	47 K-B1	Q-B8ch
20 R-Q1	P-QKt4	48 K-B2	Q-B5ch
21 Kt-Q2	B-R3	49 K-B3	B-Bch
22 R-Kt1	Q-Kt2	50 P-B5	BxPch
23 R-K7	Kt-Kt2	51 B-Kt4	BxBch
24 Kt-Kt4	K-B	52 KxP	Q-K5ch
25 R-K1	BxR	53 K-B4	Q-R5ch
26 R-Q	P-QR3	54 K-Kt4	P-B4ch
27 R-Kt1	R-B2	Resigns	
28 Q-Q2	P-R3		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Alekhin White	Jaffe Black	Alekhin White	Jaffe Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	17 B-Kt2	BxB
2 Kt-Kt3	Kt-KB3	18 BxB	K-Kt2
3 P-B4	P-Q4	19 P-K4	PxP
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	20 PxP	Kt-Kt3
5 P-K3	P-B3	21 B-Q5	QKt-Q4
6 Q-Kt-Q2	Q-R4	22 Kt-Kt3	RxRch
7 PxP	KPxP	23 RxR	KtxB
8 B-Q3	B-Q3	24 R-K8	P-B3
9 Castles	Q-B2	25 Q-B3ch	K-Kt3
10 Q-B2	P-KR3	26 Q-R8	P-Kt5
11 B-R4	Castles	27 Kt-R3ch	K-R4
12 KR-K	R-K	28 R-K5ch	Resigns
13 P-QR3	P-KKt4		

In the blindfold play Dr. Alekhin lost only one game out of eight (and won the other seven) to Paul Edward Morgan, a youth of much promise and son of James J. Morgan, who supplanted the Hon. John F. Hylan in sponsoring the affair, which was ably directed by T. S. Barron of Flushing. A summary of Dr. Alekhin's tour:

Date	Place	Played	W	L	Dr
Mar. 21	Manhattan C. C.	28	19	3	6
Mar. 23	Manhattan C. C.	9	6	1	2
Mar. 24	Manhattan C. C.	3	2	1	0
Mar. 28	Brooklyn Inst.	52	42	2	8
Apr. 9	Boston	40	36	3	1
Apr. 20	St. Louis	38	35	1	2
Apr. 20	*St. Louis	1	1	0	0
Apr. 22	Milwaukee	40	36	3	1
Apr. 26	Chicago (City Club)	29	26	1	2
Apr. 27	Chicago (Chi. C. C.)	15	9	0	6
Apr. 25	*Chicago	2	1	0	1
Apr. 29	Cincinnati	47	37	5	5
May 2	Denver	40	40	0	0
May 7	Los Angeles	80	69	5	6
May 10	San Francisco	3	2	0	1
May 11	San Francisco	43	27	3	13
May 23	Zacatecas	30	30	0	0
May 24	Guadalajara	35	34	0	1
May 25	Mexico City	50	38	5	7
May 27	Mexico City	40	29	6	5
June 14	*New York	1	1	0	0
June 15	*New York	1	1	0	0
June 16	New York	8	7	1	0
Totals		606	504	47	55

*Match or consultation games.

Lajos Steiner in the following game took the second of the special prizes donated by S. S. Van Dine for the best played encounters:

DOUBLE FIANCHETTO

Kevitz White	Steiner Black	Kevitz White	Steiner Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	38 K-B	K-K3
2 P-B4	P-K3	39 K-K	B-B3
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	40 P-KR3	B-B2
4 B-Kt2	B-Q3	41 Kt-Kt2	RxRch
5 Castles	Castles	42 KtxR	B-Q3ch
6 P-Kt3	P-B4	43 Kt-Kt2	BxKt
7 PxP	KtxP	44 KxB	K-Q4
8 B-Kt2	Q-K2	45 K-Q3	P-K5ch
9 Kt-R3	QKt-B3	46 K-B2	K-B5
10 Kt-B4	B-B2	47 B-Q4	P-R3
11 P-QR3	R-Q1	48 B-B3	B-B6
12 Q-B2	B-Q2	49 B-Kt2	P-B4
13 QR-B	B-K	50 B-B	P-Kt4
14 QPxP	KtxKt	51 B-Kt2	B-K2
15 KtxKt	B-Q3	52 B-B	B-Q3
16 Q-B4	P-QKt4	53 P-R3	B-B4
17 Q-KKt4	P-B3	54 B-Kt2	B-K2
18 Kt-Q3	QR-B	55 B-B	B-Q3
19 B-B2	Kt-Kt3	56 P-Kt4	P-B5
20 Kt-B4	B-Q2	57 PxP	PxP
21 Q-B3	Q-B2	58 P-Kt5	P-B6
22 Q-Q3	B-B	59 B-K3	BxP
23 B-K4	P-Kt3	60 P-R4	B-B
24 Q-KB5	B-K	61 P-R5	K-Q4
25 Kt-Q3	P-B5	62 K-B3	K-K3
26 PxP	PxP	63 K-Q4	K-B4
27 Kt-Kt4	B-R3	64 P-R6	PxP
28 QR-B	B-Kt2	65 P-R6	P-Kt4
29 P-Q3	P-K4	66 P-R7	B-Kt2ch
30 PxP	P-B4	67 K-Q5	P-Kt5
31 P-B5	Kt-B5	68 B-Q4	K-Kt3
32 RxKt	QxR	69 B-Kt6	KxP
33 B-Q2ch	PxB	70 KxP	K-Kt3
34 QxRch	QxQ	71 K-Q3	K-Kt4
35 KtxQ	RxP	72 K-B4	K-R5
36 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	73 K-Kt4	K-R6
37 R-B	K-B2	74 K-R5	B-B6ch
		Resigns	

SECOND TEST MAY END IN DRAW GAME

Two South African-English Cricket Matches Differ

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—South Africa fought gallantly and successfully for the lead on the first innings of the second test cricket match of the present series at Lord's Ground here, yesterday; but England's batsmen, making their second visit to the wicket, converted the tourists' advantage of 20 runs into a deficit of 29 by scoring 49 runs for the loss of E. T. Killick at 24 and Herbert Sutcliffe at 10. As eight English wickets have still to fall and South Africa to bat again, it appears highly probable that the game will end in a draw just as the first encounter did at Birmingham.

These two matches, though, contrast strongly. Whereas the tourists drew the first one by means of the slowest possible cricket, they have delighted the crowd at Lord's by the snappiness of their methods and the venturesome way they have set about England's picked eleven.

Like England, in the first innings the South Africans made a disastrous beginning in their batting and then retrieved their position heroically. Three of their players passed the half century—J. A. Christy, who was run out for 70 when apparently firmly set; D. P. B. Morkel leg before wicket to M. W. Tate when only 12 runs short of his hundred, and H. G. Owen-Smith who carried out his bat undefeated for a particularly interesting 52.

Other scores were Bruce Mitchell 29, Capt. H. G. Deane 1, H. B. Cameron 32, E. L. Dalton 6, Q. McQuillan 17, A. L. Ochse 1, A. J. Bell 13 and there were 13 extras.

At the beginning Owen-Smith was very cautious, but when he abandoned this line of action later, he went to the other extreme and slammed the ball to the boundary in a whole-hearted fashion taking all manner of chances in the process. It was a sort of carefree "Village green" cricket, very different from the usual dour play associated with test matches these days. England scored 49 runs at the rate of about one a minute in the closing stages which leaves the fortunes of the rivals about even after several exciting fluctuations from side to side.

RECORDS FALL IN ARCHERY TESTS

Kennedy Sends Arrow 363 Yards in Men's Flight Shoot

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—The Corvallis Archery Club took first honors in the state archery tournament held in Monmouth, Ore., at which three national marks were broken. Winfield Kennedy of Lyons, Ore., bettered the national mark in the men's flight shoot, sending the arrow 363 yards.

Mrs. H. H. Prouty of Portland, Ore., in the women's flight shoot shot 303yds. 2ft., bettering the national record of 268 yards. Three of the entrants in this event bettered the old mark, Lowell Eddy, Independence, (Ore.) High School youth, shot 306yds. 1ft. in the boys' flight division, setting a new record.

L. L. Daily of Monmouth, Ore., won the Coleman perpetual trophy in the men's American round. Mrs. G. H. Trachsel of Sweet Home, Ore., took honors in the women's Columbia round. Mrs. A. E. Coleman of Corvallis won the women's clout shoot. H. H. Prouty of Portland captured the men's clout shoot. H. H. Prouty of Portland captured the men's clout shoot. L. L. Daily was awarded the achievement cup for 27 goals, the most made by an individual.

BRYN MAWR POLOISTS DEFEAT SUNEAGLES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRYN MAWR, Pa.—Play started in the Southeastern pony polo tournament here July 1 when Bryn Mawr took the measure of Suneagles of Eatontown, N. J., by 9 goals to 6. Bryn Mawr conceded the Suneagles two goals. The Suneagles tied the score in the fifth chukker at 5-all, only to lose out later. David H. Wolfenden, playing No. 1, starred for the winners, scoring five goals. The summary:

BRYN MAWR	SUNEAGLES
No. 1—David H. Wolfenden.	Max Phillips
No. 2—E. Hanscomb	F. Whitach
No. 3—Wister Randolph	W. Sackman
Back—G. H. Earle 3d	C. S. Lee

Score—Bryn Mawr 9, Suneagles 6. Goals—Wolfenden 5, Earle 3, Randolph for Bryn Mawr; handicap 2, Phillips, Sackman, Whitach, Lee for Suneagles. Referee—Maj. C. L. Clifford. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

DANES PREPARING FOR 1932 OLYMPICS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—It has been said of Danish Olympic Games Committees on previous occasions, that they have not started soon enough to collect the necessary funds for Denmark's participation.

That criticism is not likely to be merited in connection with the festival at Los Angeles in 1932, for a committee of Danish-born Americans, "The Los Angeles Danish Olympic Committee" was formed not long after the Amsterdam games, and it has already started raising funds for the Danish participation by the selling of a stamp which has been designed by a Dane, Jean Hershold, of film fame. The Danish Olympic Committee has obtained permission to start a tombola, to which a number of valuable prizes has been presented.

COPENHAGEN CLUB TO RACE IN HENLEY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Two Danish rowing clubs have aspired to the honor of representing their country at the Henley Royal Regatta, England, this year—the Copenhagen Rowing Club and the Aarhus Rowing Club.

In a trial, rowed in Copenhagen harbor, the former's eight showed its decided superiority, defeating Aarhus by eight lengths, and it will, accordingly, carry the Danish colors on the Thames July 3-6.

PARKDALE CLUB DOUBLE VICTOR

Wins Senior and Junior Track and Field Championships for Women

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—The Parkdale Ladies' Athletic Club of Toronto was prominent in the annual Canadian women's track and field championship meet here July 1, as they won both the senior and junior team championships, both senior and junior relay races, the senior individual title and tied for the junior individual honors. Although the events attracted contestants from Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton, there were no records broken, although three were equaled.

Miss Florence Bell of the Parkdale Club, who captured the senior individual title with 15 points through three firsts, equaled the record for the 60-yard low hurdles with 8.8s., while Miss Dallas Creamer, a club mate, equaled a three-year-old mark with 26s. In the 200-yard final, when she defeated Miss Myrtle Cook of the local Canadian Ladies A. C., the Canadian Olympic sprinter, who had previously won the 60-yard and 100-meter races.

Miss Cook, who finished second in the individual list, equaled her own record of 7s. in the 60-yard dash. She had 13 points, while Miss Gertrude Phinney of Halifax compiled 11 points with one first and two seconds. In the junior events Miss Grace Morrison of Parkdale and Miss Annette Eliasophy of the local Y. W. H. A. tied for the first place with 10 points. The summary of the senior events:

60-Yard Dash—Won by Miss Myrtle Cook, Montreal Canadian Ladies; Miss Gertrude Phinney, Dartmouth A. C., Halifax, second; Miss K. Flannigan, Parkdale Ladies, Toronto, third. Time—7s. (Equals Canadian record).

100-Meter Dash—Won by Miss Myrtle Cook, Montreal Canadian Ladies; Miss Gertrude Phinney, Dartmouth A. C., Halifax, second; Miss Kay Griffith, Toronto Ladies, third. Time—12⅕s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Dallas Creamer, Parkdale Ladies, Toronto; Miss Myrtle Cook, Montreal Canadian Ladies, second; Miss Jean Thompson, Parkdale Ladies, Toronto, third. Time—26s. (Equals Canadian record.)

440-Yard Walk—Won by Miss Pauline Shepherd, Montreal Ladies; Miss Jessie Barton, Montreal Canadian Ladies, second; Miss Connie Woods, Montreal Canadian Ladies, third. Time—2m. 23⅕s.

50-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Miss Florence Bell, Parkdale Ladies, Toronto; Miss Beatrice Carter, Royal Victoria College, Montreal, second; Miss Elsie Lawrence, Montreal Ladies, third. Time—8⅘s. (Equals Canadian record.)

440-Yard Relay—Won by Parkdale Ladies, Toronto; Dartmouth A. C. Fairfax, second; Ottawa Track Club, third. Time—55⅖s.

Running High Jump—Won by Miss Connie Coulson, Toronto Canadian Ladies; Miss Eva Dawes, Toronto Ladies A. C., second; Miss Eileen McLeod, Montreal Canadian Ladies, third. Height —5ft. 3⅛in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Miss G. Phinney, Dartmouth A. C., Halifax; Miss K. Flannigan, Parkdale Ladies, Toronto, second; Miss Jean Thompson, Parkdale Ladies, Toronto, third. Distance—16ft. 4in.

Shot-put—Won by Miss A. Allison, Parkdale Ladies, Toronto; Miss N. Gilmour, Montreal Y. W. C. A., second; Miss Cauchon, Montreal Canadian Ladies, third. Distance—28ft. 2⅝in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Miss Florence Bell, Parkdale Ladies, Toronto; Miss Isobel Scott, Montreal Y. W. C. A., second; Miss Helen Shearly, Montreal Y. W. C. A., third. Distance—93ft. 4in.

Discus Throw—Won by Miss Conacher, Toronto Canadian Ladies; Miss A. Allison, Parkdale Ladies, second; Miss Pauline Steinberg, Montreal Canadian Ladies, third. Distance—76ft. 10⅛in.

Baseball Throw—Won by Miss Florence Bell, Parkdale Ladies, Toronto; Miss Simone Gauchon, Montreal Canadian Ladies, second; Miss Yvonne Balfry, Montreal Canadian Ladies, third. Distance—175ft. 6in.

WICKET CAUSE OF CANCELING MATCH

Quebec and Toronto to Replay Cricket Contest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The annual cricket match between Quebec and Ontario was started here July 1, but, owing to the extremely unsuitability of the wicket, the match was canceled during Toronto's first innings and will be replayed July 2 as a one-day match. Quebec batted first, but the wicket was such that the bowlers had a great advantage owing to the dangerous condition of the wicket.

Four Quebec wickets were taken while 40 runs were being put on, but E. Holder came in and his 67 enabled the visitors to make 153 for their first innings. E. L. Cross took five wickets for 47 runs. E. Carlton 3 for 20 and Tate 2 for 33.

Toronto made seven for the first wicket, but after the score had been carried to 51, Cross was struck by a quickly rising ball and it was then that the players, umpires and officials decided to stop the game. The scores:

QUEBEC

A. T. Bates, b Cross	6
V. B. Mustard, b Cross	7
B. J. Scotland, lbw, b Cross	11
S. G. Mallory, b Cross	12
L. C. Spooner, c Carter, b Cross	18
E. Holder, c Carlton, b Tate	67
H. Blackman, b Carlton	5
E. Jemmett, lbw, b Carlton	0
A. J. Burgess, c V. Lark, b Tate	7
P. H. Peobjon, c Edwards, b Carlton	8
H. Mitchen, not out	2
Extras	10
Total	153

ONTARIO

E. L. Cross, not out	26
G. Carter, b Jemmett	1
E. Carlton, not out	2
Extras	10
Total (for one wicket)	51

FRENCH TENNIS TEAM TO VISIT IN INDIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

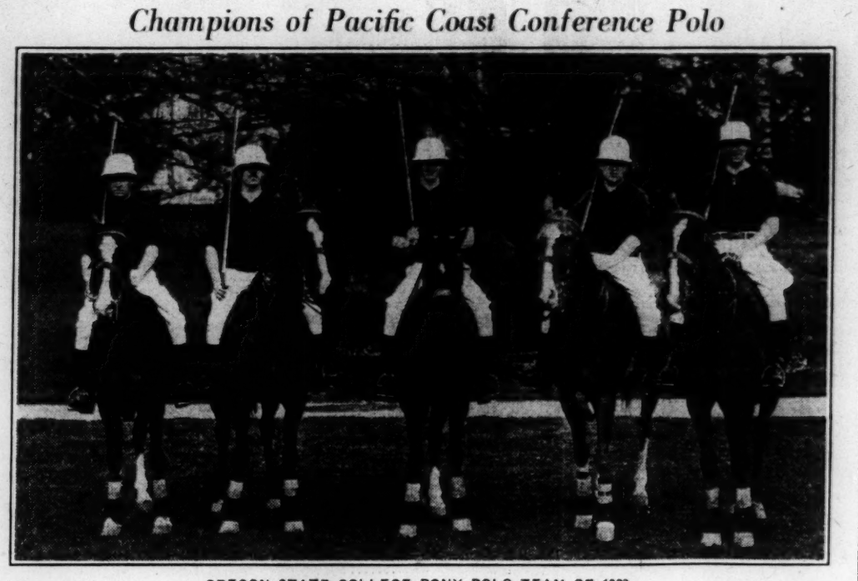
BOMBAY—A team of French lawn tennis players will visit India in the course of a tour extending as far as Japan, with the ending of the present European season. The French team will play in the chief Indian cities, but the details of the program were not available at the time of writing. The tour is being promoted by the Racing Club de France, one of the largest and most influential clubs on the Continent.

Henri Cochet and Jacques B. Brugnon will be the two stars of the team, while Rene de Buzelet, one of France's most promising young netmen will be one of three younger players included, two of whom will be chosen later. Their visit is eagerly awaited in this country.

CUBAN PLAYERS RELEASED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (AP)—Joseph Rodriguez, Cuban first baseman and Silvario Ruiz, Cuban pitcher, have been released outright by the Bridgeport Baseball Club of the Eastern League. The influx of New York Giant recruits to bolster up the Bears and the rigid enforcement of the 16-player limit rule, forced the action, according to officials. Rodriguez was benched last week when the Bears obtained Baxter Jordan from the Buffalo Club of the International League.

Champions of Pacific Coast Conference Polo



OREGON STATE COLLEGE PONY POLO TEAM OF 1929

Left to Right—Twain A. Bodmer '31, Capt. Preston B. Varney '29, Fred Sugnet '31, William T. McGinnis '29 and Cedric B. Boeseke '31.

MAJOR VAN VLIET WINS ARMY TITLE

Defeats Lieut. J. W. Strahan for Singles Championship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The tennis singles championship of the United States Army was won for the third time in four years by Maj. Robert C. Van Vliet, Infantry of the Canal Zone, when he defeated Lieut. John W. Strahan, Reserve Corps, New York, at the Columbia Country Club here, Monday. Winning three sets to one, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, Major Van Vliet won another leg on the Sheridan Cup. Lieutenant Strahan held the cup in 1927.

Major Van Vliet was the faster player, outclassing the New Yorker in most of the volleying duels. He frequently went up to return Strahan's smart placements, while the latter played from the back court generally. Venturing up to the net during the second set, Strahan scored a couple of well-earned points on overhead drives, one of which broke his racquet, forcing him to use a substitute with which he was not familiar.

Protracted rallies were few, but one in the last set stood out when Strahan came back after Van Vliet needed only one point to clinch the match. This comeback gave Strahan the ninth game and brought him within one game of tying the set, but in attempting a placement in the succeeding game, Strahan drove outside for the point, ending the match. The summary:

UNITED STATES ARMY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
Final Round

Maj. Robert C. Van Vliet, Infantry of the Canal Zone, defeated Lieut. John W. Strahan, Reserve Corps, New York, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

PICK-UPS

IT HAS been wisely said that the great running catch of a fly ball in the outfield will soon be, if it isn't already, as much of a novelty in baseball as the home run was once and the home run is coming to be as common a sight as the running catch was formerly. Both are spectacular features of the game, but the most applause ever heard by the writer at a ball game was not the result of a homemade home run, but followed a brilliant running catch of a fly ball made by E. W. Brown of the Braves at Braves Field before the fences were moved in.

Thus follows a discussion: "Which is the most appreciated, a great hit or a great defensive play?" A normal amount of each, no doubt, is the best for the game. Defense play used to be the predominating part of the game. Now it is offensive play.

The baseball is in a new experimental stage just as was the tennis racquet which is displayed in its earliest and latest developing stages in the office of George Wright, a former major-leaguer and now a sporting goods dealer. "It used to be too light," Mr. Wright said. "Then in developing it the manufacturers went by the normal point and it got too heavy. After years of experimentation, it was brought back to normalcy, neither too heavy nor too light." Undoubtedly the baseball will come back to normalcy sometime. Then it will neither bounce way over one's head nor to the knees, but will strike a happy medium.

Who says Stanley Coveleskie cannot pitch as well as ever? This star, who started his major-league career about the same time as Cobb, was released by the Yankees in August, 1928, and on July 1, he pitched for the South Bend team against the Cincinnati Reds in an exhibition game, allowed five hits and won 9 to 6. Of course, he had the weakest hitting club in the major this year against him but the Reds are not classed as easy by major league teams.

Word comes from the West that the Phillies have signed Samuel Dailey, pitcher, getting him from Des Moines where he has won seven and lost nine to date. He is to join the Phillies at once.

Remember John C. Benton, former Cincinnati, New York and Pittsburgh National League pitcher, who started in the major leagues in 1910? He pitched for Minneapolis against Indianapolis recently and won 4 to 2, allowing six hits. Minneapolis, by the way, is banking a great race for the lead in the American Association with Kansas City. Denton has helped to keep it there.

On June 23, DeBerry of the Brooklyn Robins, made six singles but he did not knock in or score a run. All he did was add to his own and his team's batting average.

Speaker is playing a great game in the outfield for Newark and the veteran, Joseph Bush, pitcher, is doing great things in the box for that club.

There appears to be something of a "spurring on" nature to batting in the clean-up position for many stars. Particularly does that apply to Wilson of the Cubs. He recently supplanted Hornsby in that position and immediately started off to hit four home runs, with a few singles and doubles interspersed in the next four games. Certain hitters do best in certain batting positions. Hornsby seems to hit best in fourth and Cuyler similarly appears best in fifth.

It has been 16 years since Connie Mack and John J. McGraw met in one of their great clashes in a World Series. Then Connie Mack had one of the greatest left-handers in baseball—Plank. Now he has two of the present greatest in Grove and Walberg.

The lively baseball may not have made a tremendous hit with the fans but it is making some tremendous hits for the players.

DR. BRUSH AND SON WIN

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—For the second time in three years, Dr. Fred Brush of Gedney Farms, and his son, George, of the Westchester Biltmore Country Club, won the annual Westchester father and son golf championship over the Westchester Hills Country Club course July 1. Their 76 was four strokes better than Richard A. Jones Sr. and his son, Richard A. Jones Jr., who held the title three years ago.

A. J. Westland Wins French Golf Title

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Chantilly, France

A. J. WESTLAND, an American, won the French amateur golf championship today by defeating Richard Fletcher, an Englishman, in the final by a margin of 6 and 5.

LADY ASTOR ASKED TO ACCEPT PRESIDENCY

LONDON (AP)—Lady Astor on July 1 was asked to become the first president of the Women's International Amateur Rowing Association formed by the Women's Rowing Association of Great Britain.

Australia, Egypt, France, Germany, Poland, Hungary and Rumania signified their intention of joining the new international association. Oarswomen of other nations were invited to become affiliated with it.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	44	27	.620
New Orleans	42	32	.568
Nashville	39	36	.520
Memphis	39	36	.520
Atlanta	37	39	.487
Little Rock	35	41	.461
Mobile	33	41	.428
Chattanooga	27	43	.386

RESULTS JULY 1

Mobile 7, Atlanta 6.
New Orleans 14, Birmingham 6.
Memphis 11, Little Rock 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	46	21	.687
St. Paul	43	29	.597
Minneapolis	45	25	.643
Indianapolis	34	36	.486
Louisville	31	37	.456
Columbus	29	42	.408
Toledo	24	42	.364
Milwaukee	24	44	.353

RESULTS JULY 1

St. Paul 9, Milwaukee 3.
Louisville 7, Toledo 5.
Kansas City 1, Minneapolis 0.

Oregon State Polo Team Wins on Coast

Captures Intercollegiate Title in That Section for the 1929 Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—The 1929 Oregon State Agricultural College polo team won the Pacific coast intercollegiate polo title by defeating Stanford University in two straight games. The Orange foursome lost only two out of 11 games during the season.

Members of the championship squad were Twain A. Bodmer '31, C. E. Cornutt '29, Cedric Boeseke '31, William T. McGinnis '29, Fred Sugnet '30, and Capt. Preston B. Varney '29.

Both the defeats met with by Oregon State were wiped out by comfortable margins and by at least two games, to give the Orange mallet men clear title in every series. Scores for the season were:

Indoor games—Oregon State 9½, Forest Hills 7¼; Oregon State 8, Forest Hills 9; Oregon State 10, Vancouver Barracks 4½; Oregon State 10½, Vancouver Barracks 10; Oregon State 18¼, Forest Hills 8.

Outdoor games—Oregon State 4, Vancouver Barracks 7; Oregon State 8, Portland Freebooters 3; Oregon State 5, Vancouver Barracks 4; Oregon State 9, Vancouver Barracks 5; Oregon State 4, Stanford 3; Oregon State 7, Stanford 2.

The Oregon State team is coached by Lieut. M. L. Stockton, himself a player of considerable note with army teams in the middle West and South. Last year, in his first season with the Orange, he came through with the Orangemen, tying for the coast title with Stanford, and this season his protégés gained clear claim on the pennant.

FOOTBALLS NEEDED ON PACIFIC ISLANDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND—Natives of the Pacific islands take kindly to some British games. The Samoans are so fond of cricket that play has to be restricted by law, and they play an excellent game of football, as visiting British warships can testify.

In some of the more remote islands, however, the playing of games with the proper equipment must be difficult and sometimes impossible. At the last meeting of the Wellington Rugby Union a request was received from

RADIO PLAYHOUSE

The Listener Speaks

AFTER 26 weekly radiocasts filled with the history, legends, and modern progress of the Northwest, the "Old Timer" of the "Empire Builder" programs is going West himself until the last Monday in September. He did not state whether he would be traveling on the new Great Northern "Empire Builder" express, but it certainly will be expected that he should do so.

Another legend of the Blackfeet tribe was the story he told to a group gathered around a camp fire beyond the Canadian border in the final radiocast of this present series which was heard through the WEAF chain at 10:30 p. m. last Monday. Snatches of dance music and laughter lent added touches to the picture of a thoroughly delightful summer resort. It all sounded particularly attractive at this time of year.

Partly owing to the varied accents of the players in the dramatized parts of the story more imagination was required to enjoy this program than was the case in some of its predecessors. It was well worth hearing, however, and it is to be hoped that more of these legends will be included in the new series of radiocasts in the autumn.

Two new series of radio programs opened on Monday night. At 11 o'clock the National Light Opera Company commenced a summer season of Gilbert and Sullivan productions with "H. M. S. Pinafore." Graham Harris is directing again this year.

At 10 o'clock, through Columbia, the "Black Flag Boys" gave the first of a series of programs of dance music, popular songs, jokes and other bits of entertainment—all set to a background of laughter and applause. The dance orchestra was fairly effective, but not notably so. The male quartet was reasonably good and the announcer was sufficiently amusing.

A sepulchral saxophone version of "Yes, We Have No Bananas" was interrupted by the buzzing of a fly who evidently doubted the statement and was pursuing his own investigations. Some "Black Flag" was hastily directed toward him while the orchestra broke into the "Funeral March" and the announcer made mention of his widow and 12,000 fatherless children. "The Song of the Flame" followed but no sound of flitting moth wings was audible. D. M.

A 20-HOUR DAY WORKER

DON CLARK

DON CLARK, whose name is featured on so many of the Columbia Broadcasting System programs, is also head of the continuity department of that organization. Mr. Clark is responsible for the Kolster Hour, Enna Jettick Melodies, Story in a Song, the Romancers, United Symphony Orchestra continuity, Temple Hour, "Doc" West, Howard program, and other features. A number of these features include original sketches, and Mr. Clark and his staff of workers are continually on the qui vive for new material.

"My work for the Kolster Hour," said Mr. Clark to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "requires deep musical research in order to get an unusual slant on the music to give it a popular angle in order that it may appeal to the layman. In 'Story in a Song' we have dramatized the special incidents in songs and have included "Dear Little Boy of Mine," "In Old Madrid" and "By the Waters of Minnetonka." We have even gone so far as to include a historical background in some of the stories.

I find in this continuity work a combination of journalism and the theater. I think the work of the continuity writer in broadcasting is advancing by the proverbial leaps and bounds. I have a 20-hour day and get most of my ideas lying awake at night. Recently in the still of the night, an interesting idea for a radio program much like the idea of the magazine known as the New Yorker came to thought and we established the Romancers which is a new feature going on over the CBS each Thursday at 9:30 p. m."

Mr. Clark hails from Pulaski, N. Y., and began his career as an announcer for Station WGY at Schenectady, N. Y. That was five and a half years ago. He was then affiliated as announcer with Stations WGBS and WEAF in New York, as program manager for Station WHAM in Rochester, N. Y., and finally became connected with the CBS, which organization he has remained with for the past two years. T. R. N.

Reader Wants Newspaper That Holds His Lunch

NEW YORK (AP)—The Corriere d'America, Italian tabloid newspaper, has increased its size.

An editorial explained the change was made because an Italian reader in Trenton, N. J., complained in a letter that the paper was too small to wrap his lunch in.

Luigi Barzini, editor of the publication, added that "there are reasons people buy a newspaper, although they may not wish to read it."

Soviet Radio Has Humorous Angle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moscow

AT A recent All-Union Conference of Radio Workers there were constant complaints regarding the state of radio in the provinces, and such cries as "We have no people, no experience, no money, no leadership," were frequently repeated. The lack of artists for radio entertainments is keenly felt in the more distant towns; so Petrozavodsk, the capital of Karelia, possesses a single violinist who for a long time was heard every night over the radio until the wearied inhabitants flooded the station with requests for his elimination.

In such large cities as Moscow and Leningrad resources are more ample and more interesting, and varied entertainments are provided for radio enthusasts. The element of "class line" is never forgotten in these affairs. Recently in Moscow there was press criticism of the radio company for "imitating the bourgeoisie" by conveying physical exercise directions over the radio at an hour in the morning when the proletarians of the city are either at their machines or acquiring plenty of exercise by scrambling into crowded buses and cars.

Radio began to pentrate widely into the Soviet Union only about four years ago, and during the intervening period of time considerable progress has been made, although perhaps not enough to satisfy a country with a population of 150,000,000. There are now in the Soviet Union 326,285 radio sets, of which 44,240 are in the villages.

Many public and trade union organizations urge the adoption of further measures to promote the spread of radio. They recommend that by the end of next year each important country seat be turned into a radio center, with loudspeakers for the neighboring villages. The success of this plan depends largely upon whether the material necessary for the building of 12 new large radiocasting stations is supplied in time.

Besides the ordinary radio concerts, consisting of folk and classical music and operatic performances, political and economic reports and lectures on scientific subjects are often conveyed over the radio.

Work on ultra-short wavelengths is of comparatively recent development, having originated with a few amateurs, but it is now firmly established, with 408 transmitters and 1734 receivers in the Soviet Union. Short-wave radio amateurs have successfully maintained connection with land during sea voyages and aerial flights. They have also accompanied distant and difficult expeditions into the Pamir plateau, "the roof of the world," the Karakum desert, sometimes called the Russian Sahara, and up the slopes of Kazbek, one of the two highest peaks in the main chain of the Caucasus Mountains.

The central short-wave radio station attempts to stimulate progress in this field of radio development in various ways, by increasing the number of operators, establishing connection with western European organizations, encouraging participation in future expeditions, preparing for work in the military defense of the country, etc. But it complains that in this work it has received almost no aid from any public organization or from the state industry.

Up to the present time the amateurs are forced to make their own radio sets, with all the spare parts. Constant appeals to the state electrical industry to produce inexpensive sets and parts have been left unheeded.

Finally the electrical trust placed on the market a short-wave radio set, but at a price of 87 rubles, whereas homemade sets are made at a cost of 3 rubles, 40 kopecks. Cheap radio sets and parts are still needed here.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Janet L. Fothingham, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. P. Wheatley, Lorain, O.
Mrs. J. P. Wheatley, Lorain, O.
Clinton R. Frede, Detroit, Mich.
Edna Frede, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothy Frede, Detroit, Mich.
Douglas Frede, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. L. E. Christie, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Martha J. McMair, Port Huron, Mich.
Mrs. Hannah Weyermiller, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Vera R. Holley, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Cora R. Chapman, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Minnie S. Munson, Detroit, Mich.
William E. Dowd, Montreal, Can.
E. S. Dibbler, Montreal, Can.
Miss Almira F. Lovell, New Haven, Conn.
Chasley McAron, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Amy L. May, Minot, N. D.
Miss Emily Walker, Kansas City, Mo.
E. E. Minard, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. G. H. Arthren, El Paso, Tex.
Arome Callis Butler, E. Northfield, Mass.
Edna Ida Rohde, San Antonio, Tex.
Alfred W. Rohde, San Antonio, Tex.
Mrs. Nina M. Watson, Toronto, Can.
Miss Charldie Watson, Toronto, Can.
Muriel Watson, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. W. H. Meisner, Kitchener, Can.
Mrs. Robert Menzies, Kitchener, Can.
Miss Evelyn Field, Kitchener, Can.
W. H. Meisner, Kitchener, Can.
Mrs. George P. Steinmetz, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Rachel P. Cameron, Walden, N. Y.
R. T. Cameron, Walden, N. Y.
Ernest Tletche, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Marion M. Classie, Syracuse, N. Y.
Miss Virginia M. Bouton, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Clara B. Bouton, Cleveland, O.
Josephine P. Lardner, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Elsa Prentiss, San Francisco, Cal.
Mary B. Lardner, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Mary R. Snow, Washington, D. C.
Claudia Snow, Washington, D. C.
Miss Ida White, Washington, D. C.
Miss Leota White, Washington, D. C.
C. L. Snow, Washington, D. C.
E. H. Savage, Toronto, Can.
Walter H. Allen, Gloversville, N. Y.
Mrs. Eva Allen, Gloversville, N. Y.
Miss Hazel Allen, Gloversville, N. Y.
Miss Irene-Barramore, Gloversville, N. Y.
Mrs. C. Klen Cohl, New York, N. Y.
Albert P. Allen, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Elsie Whitescarver, Denver, Col.
L. D. Whitescarver, Denver, Col.
Mrs. Lela W. Aultman, Hollywood, Calif.
Lela May Aultman, Scarsdale, N. Y.
William W. Aultman, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Zoe S. Herider, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Susanna Frise, Flint, Mich.
Mrs. Hazel M. Hollis, South Pasadena, Calif.
Dorothy B. Hollis, South Pasadena, Calif.
Helen Dawn Hollis, South Pasadena, Calif.
Ellis M. Wright, New York City.
Ethel M. Wright, New York City.
K. A. Smallwood, New York City.
Mrs. K. A. Smallwood, New York City.
Ellis W. Wright, New York City.
Robert Wright, New York City.
Mrs. Louise Kohlhaas, Allentown, Pa.
Henry Kohlhass, Allentown, Pa.
Mrs. Marie C. Muetzel, Lakewood, O.
Edgar L. Phelan, New York City.
Mrs. Ethel R. Phelan, New York City.
G. K. Higinbotham, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. G. K. Higinbotham, Detroit, Mich.
Florence M. Stanley, New York City.
Mrs. Mabel C. Phillips, Beverly, Mass.
John E. Ostline, Liverpool, Eng.
Mrs. John E. Ostline, Liverpool, Eng.
Rosalee Swartwout, Lakewood, O.
H. R. Swartwout, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Annie R. Mercer, Lake Wales, Fla.
Mrs. Ada McMeehan, Webb City, Mo.
Alva E. Thurston, Detroit, Mich.
Frank V. Hamilton, Detroit, Mich.
Hattie E. Gates, Torrington, Conn.
H. R. Hall, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. J. R. Hall, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Elaine West Ligenfelter, Mobile, Ala.
Mrs. Maude Marshall, Kansas City, Mo.
Lois L. Himer, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Myron H. Hopkins, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Agnes M. U'Ren, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Marjorie W. Stinson, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. May H. Bush, Jamaica.
Mrs. Dorothy Dunkelberger, Dayton, O.
Stanley Dunkelberger, Dayton, O.
Mrs. Belle Quick, Swartz Creek, Mich.
Margaret D. McCormick, Riverside, Ill.
Cora A. Coughenour, Cumberland, Md.
Mrs. Rossette G. Cole, Chicago, Ill.
Fannie L. G. Cole, Chicago, Ill.
Thomas W. Heyland, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Elnora Burdick, Flint, Mich.
L. S. Perkins, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Gladys L. Perkins, Detroit, Mich.
H. E. Baker, Plymouth, Mich.
David L. Christee, Montreal, Que.
Nellie Brunton, New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. Jane T. Roderick, Detroit, Mich.
E. D. Emmons, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. E. D. Emmons, Detroit, Mich.
Herbert U. Derke, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Sara F. Watson, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Margaret R. Holden, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Edna D. Davis, Ossining, N. Y.
Miss Elizabeth Davis, Ossining, N. Y.
Miss Lillyan Melsluberg, New York, N. Y.
Miss Sophie Eholich, New York, N. Y.
Esther M. Greene, Carlisle, Pa.
Mrs. Dorle Jenkins, London, Eng.
Grace Ostline, Liverpool, Eng.
Virginia Moving, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Esther Sperry, Port Huron, Mich.
Frederick V. Capper, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Kathryn I. Belden, Peoria, Ill.
Miss Winifred S. Gorham, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Blanche M. Hahne, Newark, N. J.
J. R. Broder, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. J. R. Broder, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Francis D. Songser, Bloomfield, N. J.
Calphurnia Fairchild, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Robena S. Gallow, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Margaret R. Gallow, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George Busick, Kansas City, Mo.
Fanny Lott, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mabel Clair Minor, Redlands, Calif.
C. Sharp Minor, Redlands, Calif.
Frank C. Luloff, Detroit, Mich.

ADD

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For SCREEN GRID and ALL OTHER A.C Sets

DOUGLASS AIRCRAFT CO.

Directors of the Douglass Aircraft Co., Inc., have passed a resolution declaring that they were not in favor of merging with any other aviation organization. Adoption of the resolution followed discussion of a proposal to join the newly formed Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 7

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., by WEEI, 590kc-508m.

NEW YORK—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., by WPCH, 810kc-370m.

BALTIMORE — Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WCAO, 1230kc-244m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., by WGHP, 1240kc-242m. Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., E. S. T., by WMBC, 1240kc-211m., joint auspices six Churches of Christ, Scientist, Detroit.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WJAY, 620kc-484m., auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Greater Cleveland.

CINCINNATI — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WKRC, 550kc-545m., auspices First and Second Churches of Christ, Scientist, Cincinnati, and First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norwood, O.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., by KFKX-KYW, 1020kc-249m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., P. S. T., by KFWI, 930kc-322m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., by KFI, 640kc-469m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

CUBAN SUGAR STATISTICS

Cuban Export Corporation gives sugar exports to June 22 as 2,236 718 tons, leaving a stock of 2,265,512 tons. Total sales to countries outside the United States were 930,559 tons, compared with 799,660 tons a year ago.

RADIO TO TAKE SAFETY RULES INTO SCHOOLS

A.A.A. Plans to Make Roads Safer by Nation-Wide Hook-Up Campaign

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A move to carry an educational campaign for highway safety into each school in the United States and to adults in each city, town and hamlet by means of nation-wide radio hookups, has just been launched at the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Automobile Association here.

At the same time other problems of the American motorists, including the gasoline tax, highway improvements, the fuel situation and adequate gasoline measurements, were discussed by delegates. Ernest N. Smith of Washington, D. C., general manager of the association, announced that it would branch out in a waterways and air service through the travel agency work which each club member of the association carries on. This service already has been started by many clubs, which are issuing tickets for travel over air and steamship lines.

"The great problem of national highway safety still is acute, although there is some progress for the better, as evidenced by the attitude of state legislators," Thomas P. Henry of Detroit, president of the association, declared.

Legislation against the reckless driver who fails to pay judgments found against him was seen by Mr. Henry as the most important recent developments in the field of highway safety.

A warning was sounded by Mr. Henry against the tendency of state legislators to increase the gasoline tax out of just proportion to other taxes. The theory that the sky is the limit cannot be permitted to go unchallenged, he declared. The pyramiding of the gasoline tax is assuming alarming proportions, he said, and organized motordom must insist on nation-wide observance of some equitable basis of taxation, such as the rules formulated by the National Motor Vehicle Conference Committee. Adequate weight and measure laws for every state, with appropriations to enforce them, must be insisted upon, Mr. Henry declared. Short sales of "gas" and oil place an annual toll of $20,000,000 on car users.

The present tendency to conserve oil resources must be attacked, that an artificial shortage, costly to consumers, is not caused, Mr. Henry continued. Highways must be made safe for the motorist. The presence on the roads of gangsters, bootleggers and highwaymen must be made no excuse for the shooting down of innocent motorists by law-enforcement officers, he asserted.

Mr. Henry advocated increase of federal aid in highway construction from $85,000,000 to $125,000,000. This must be done if construction of highways is to keep pace with the going transportation, he said. At the same time he advocated strenuous opposition to highway tolls and urged careful regulation of bridge franchise in order that highway freedom will not be limited.

Membership in the club for the year just closed was reported as 847,358, an increase of 88 over the previous year.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SATURDAY, JULY 6

Talks

"Making Everybody Rich—Industry's New Goal" (WEAF, WRC, WOW). We have no objection whatever. Third in series by Benjamin Javits, New York attorney, economist and author. 6:15 p. m.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Distinguished Secretary has served under Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. His subject will be "Safety and the Worker" in the Universal Safety series. 7:15 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Carlton Boxill, tenor-soloist (Graton and Knight—WJZ Chain). Hans Barth conducts orchestra. 6:30 p. m.

Modern Music (General Electric—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Nat Shilkret conducts, with Gladys Rice and Robert Simmons as soloists. Here is a serious attempt to portray present-day tempo in full length program. For instance, Griselle's "Nocturne," excerpts from Krenek's "Jonny Spielt Auf," Grofe's "Metropolias" and Whithorne's "Times Square." 9 p. m.

"Temple of the Air" (Temple-NBC Pacific. Gabriel-Marie's "La Cinquantaine" reminds us of the days when we and our brother played it as a "four hand" for the edification of "company." 8 p. m.

"School Days" (NBC Pacific). Just imagine No vacation for Professor Knicklebine's pupils. 10 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

"When Good Fellows Get Together" (WJZ Chain). What is more natural after the masculine fare of beans and flapjacks under the western sky than to break into some real range melodies. 10:30 p. m.

Instrumental

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Appropriately, a selection by Haynes entitled "Good Night" closes this hour. 11 p. m.

Characteristic Music

Demonstration Hour (RCA-WJZ Chain). Entire French program interpreted by popular stars of NBC evening programs. 3:30 p. m.

Pickard Family (NBC-WJZ split network—WJZ first 15 minutes). Phaney Pickard, schoolboy member of the family, is out of school for vacation and celebrates his return to the program. 8:30 p. m.

"Nights in Spain" (NBC Pacific). Francesca Ortega, contralto, Easton Kent, tenor. Possibilities in American Logan's "Suite Espagnole." 7 p. m.

Band Music

Goldman Band Concert (WJZ Chain). From campus of New York University. Richard Maxwell, tenor, presents program of ballads from studio during intermission, approximately 9:15. 8:45 p. m.

Organ Recital

Début of Jesse Crawford (WEAF Chain transcontinental). First in regular series by record artist and organist of Paramount Theater, New York City, from his own studios in Paramount Building, Times Square. 11 p. m.

Financial Advice

Finance Period (Babson—CBS). More facts from famous "figure" factory. Light concert music. 8:30 p. m.

Two Pianos

Piano Twins (WEAF Chain). Howard Phillips, tenor soloist. 7:05 p. m.

Sketches

Nit Wit Hour (CBS). Fun for all and all for fun. 9 p. m.

"Barbara Freitchie" (KDKA, WJR, KWK, WREN). Clyde Fitch's Civil War drama which "made" the then young Julia Marlowe. 10 p. m.

"Golden Legends" (KHQ, KGW, KGO). "The Lady of Lyons" closes this series until next season. 9 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain). Last national election night, the Everready Hour orchestra, which never sounded better, played "Yamerkraw," by a Negro composer. We have not heard it since and here it is. Good! Mr. Spitalny. 7:30 p. m.

Joe Green's Novelty Orchestra (Temple—CBS). Percussion specialties. 9:30 p. m.

"7-11's Orchestra; New Yorkers (KDKA, KWK, WREN). New Yorkers are Henry Shope, Colin O'More, Walter Preston and Harry Donaghy. Hugo Mariani conducts. 9:30 p. m.

Paramount Orchestra (CBS). Roy Ingraham, west coast bandman. 10:30 p. m.

Trocaderans (NBC Pacific). Frank Ellis' dance music with interpolations by NBC staff artists. 11 p. m.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

WE HAVE openings for several women agents who are really intelligent. Too intelligent, for example, to believe all this misrepresentation about making $50,000 in 6 months and 43 minutes. To such women we offer a chance to sell finest foundation garments for a New England concern of sound financial standing, headed by a woman style authority. Exceptionally high commissions and generous bonus plan. A simple, practical plan of selling, plus unusually attractive printed material, enable capable women to earn $2000 and more a year, depending entirely upon their own ability. If you are interested, write GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Dept. 8B31, Springfield Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AN ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN to be companion to little girl of 6 during July, August and September; on Lake Ontario 1 hour by bus from Toronto; references required. Apply by letter, "Bexhill Farm," Clarkson, Ontario.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines
16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD.
Established 1905. For those desiring rest or experienced care in a harmonious, helpful home atmosphere: State license. Tel. Catonsville 333.
Virginia Threadgill Edith M. Emmons

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

Tenacre Inc.
TEL. PRINCETON 755
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

LOANS WANTED

LONG BEACH, CALIF.—Wanted loan of $25,000, first mortgage, private money, 5 years on completely furnished apartment house and property; appraised at $80,000. OWNER, P. O. Box 246, Station C, Los Angeles.

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Good Opportunity for Women
Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West (68th St.)—Convenient to Columbia University and Christian Science church; doubles: $6 and $8; kitchen. STEWART, Trafalgar 9689.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Furnished apartment 3 rooms, July and August; convenient to trains. Apartment K, 35 May St. Tel. 9705-M.

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NEW LA SALLE FOR HIRE
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1927 Master Sport Model with Lovejoy shock absorbers, good condition throughout; $900. Phone Centre Newton 2799-M.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES (Continued)

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

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MRS. M. E. BRADLEY, Associate
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138 West 45th Street Bryant 8835

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

THOROUGHLY experienced housekeeper, preferably Christian Scientist, to cater for 50 people, oversee servants, care for linen, etc.; must be well recommended. Box B-39, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG WOMEN, preferably Christian Scientists, in well established Rest Home, high standard, vicinity New York City, for training to efficiently care for those needing attention; references required. Box X-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, 10 Frazer Avenue—Ladies; cases given individual attention; 42 years' experience.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Harrison, 3915 Chestnut St.—2, 3 and 4-room efficiency suites; moderate rental to desirable tenants; reference. C. H. SHERMERHORN, Jr. Evergreen 5186.

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DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

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NEW YORK CITY, [illegible] 85th (near Riverside)—Comfortable home refined business girl, student; $9; kitchen privileges; use piano; third floor; elevator. Susquehanna 4598. KING.

NEW YORK CITY, 526 W. 111th St., Apt. 6E—Light comfortable room, adjoining bath; convenient to subway, L, and bus lines; also Columbia University privileges.

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NEW YORK CITY, 609 W. 115th St.—6th floor; light, cool, quiet; running water; connected or separate. Phone Cathedral 1176.

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Ontario

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Champlain Co., Que.—St. Maurice Paper Co. Ltd., Cape de la Madeline.
Montreal, Que.—M. D. Lubin's News Stand, Allan's Corner, Bleury and Craig Sts.; Windsor Hotel News Stand; Mt. Royal Hotel News Stand; Metropolitan News Agency, 158 Peel St.; Canadian Pacific News Stand, Windsor St. Station; Bonaventure Station, St. James and Windsor Sts.; Warnock & Bowker, 5419 Verdun Ave., Verdun.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

OTTAWA
(Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

Where: Ireland and England.

When: Eighteenth century.

Why famous: An Irish poet and dramatist. Son of a poor clergyman, he grew up in the country, studying some of his lessons under the direction of an irascible old soldier who had fought in Queen Anne's wars. Now and then the lad would flash a startling bit of repartee and he early displayed a taste for versification. But what of that? It was but usual, and no one looked for this dull boy to turn out a genius. Life in the Dublin garret, which he occupied while attending Trinity College, was no more kindly; Goldsmith's tutor was a keen mathematician, but the subject had no place in the youth's affections. Having secretly written verses for the Dublin ballad singers, it is said he would steal out at night to hear them sung. Later he tried tutoring and he tried the law; he offered himself for ordination, only to be rejected. In the end, he contrived to reach London and Edinburgh on the pretext of seeking scholarship; and so he made a walking tour of Europe, a few pence jingling miserably in his pocket.

He seems never to have planned a career in literature. Yet by and by he was found in London lodgings, supplying "copy" to certain reviews and newspapers. Soon conditions were more prosperous with him, and he became acquainted with Dr. Samuel Johnson. Then he was writing history and biography, a little later his first long poem, "The Traveller," by some considered the finest poem produced since the days of Pope. At last came the "Vicar of Wakefield."

Goldsmith had his theatrical triumphs as well, a play of his, "The Good Natur'd Man," having been produced at Covent Garden in 1768. He moved into those chambers in the Temple from which issued in May, 1770, the most lovely of his descriptive poems, "The Deserted Village," its setting that of his own childhood village of Lissoy. He did not long survive the finish of his brilliant comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer." He had written two poems of great distinction, one novel of unique quality, and a comedy which today is still esteemed and produced. As his friend and benefactor, Dr. Johnson, said of Goldsmith: "Let not his frailties be remembered; he was a very great man."

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Where were grains of corn and beans once used for balloting?—*New England Series* 20
2. What was the comparative cost of an advertisement using the radio and a newspaper?—*Mirror of World Opinion* 20
3. What are "cradle books"?—*One Minute Biographies* 20
4. What was Atlanta, Ga., formerly called?—*News Section* 20
5. What new color printing process uses no screen?—*Art Page* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Extol

Although we have varied the phraseology of the meaning of this word with passing decades, its original significance still holds true in the main. The Latin *ex*, "out," and *tollere*, "to raise," combine in the evident sense of "to raise up, to set on high."

The actual physical lifting up of one has been displaced by the mental upholding in authority or dignity. We extol one whom we highly praise, whom we esteem, whom we are proud to honor with our spoken admiration. It is a term of great honor.

As with other verbs, it is frequently abused, when used in the sense of making too much of, and exaggerating. But extol is a symbol of true, joyous, wholehearted praise, and as a means of publicly or privately raising the admiration for anything meritorious, it should be highly commended.

The second syllable is accented, ex-tol'. Sound *e* as in end, the *o* preferably as in odd.

"We extol Thee, O Lord."

Brevities

Judge: A senior at the University of Chicago has discovered that 1015 motions are required to wash dishes. Those last 15 motions, of course, are used for picking up the pieces.

Humorist: A boy of 8 landed a large salmon in Scotland last week. Until his little arms have grown longer, his father has undertaken to describe the feat for him.

San Francisco Chronicle: If you would judge a man, observe whether green grass prompts him to speak of poetry, sheep or golf.

London Opinion: A new American jazz composition is called "But Why?" This seems an excellent title for all the rest, too.

A Quotation for Today

HE THAT buys what he does not want will soon want what he cannot buy.—FRANKLIN

Odds and Ends

Insurance

Americans last year bought life insurance policies totaling $18,500,000,000, making the total investment in such insurance in the United States approximately $95,000,000,000. There are said to be 65,000,000 policyholders.

Nickels in Alaska

The penny rarely circulates in Alaska, where the nickel is regarded as the smallest coin in accepted use. It is a common thing for post offices to use stamps for smaller change.

AND NOT IN HOLLAND
What is claimed to be the largest wooden shoe factory in the world is in Davenport, Ia.

The Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet

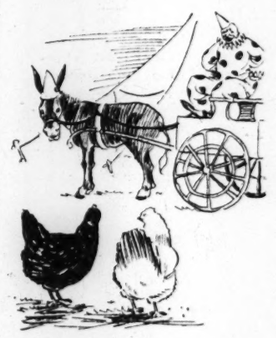
ONE fine summer morning, after they had finished their day's work for Farmer Ben, Emmaline and Susabet, the well-known hens, started out for a walk. But before they had gone very far, they turned a corner and stopped in astonishment.

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"When last we walked this way
Yon field was but an empty space.
But look at it today!
There is a tent with flying flags,
And people all about.
What do you think is going on?
Let's hurry and find out."

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"I think that this must be
The thing that's called a circus.
But let us go and see."

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"I think that you are right.
There's nothing but a circus
Could present so odd a sight."

So Emmaline and Susabet walked as fast as they could, which was pretty fast for hens, to the field where the big tent had arisen overnight. Emmaline had been right in guessing that it was a circus, and, as neither of them had ever seen a circus before, they were very much interested. There were a good many people there from all around, but everybody knew Emmaline and Susabet, and nobody paid any attention to them except to say how-do-you-do.



"Hello, Hens!" Said the Clown. "Want a Ride?"

"They're getting ready to have a procession," said Susabet to Emmaline when they came to the other side of the tent.

"I believe they are," said Emmaline, who seemed to have heard a good deal about circuses. "I think it must be what is called the grand free street parade."

"Look out! Look out, Emmaline!" said Susabet. "Do not allow that huge animal to step on you."

"I am looking out, Susabet," said Emmaline. "I think that huge animal must be what is called the elephant."

"What an odd-looking man that is who is going to drive the donkey cart!" exclaimed Susabet. "His face looks as if it was painted white with red cheeks and a red nose."

"It is painted white with red cheeks and a red nose," said Emmaline. "I think he is what is called a clown."

Just then the clown saw Emmaline and Susabet.

"Hello, Hens!" said the clown. "Want a ride?"

"It would be an adventure," said Emmaline, looking at Susabet.

"Let's do it," said Susabet, looking at Emmaline.

So Emmaline and Susabet said, "Cluck, cluck," to the clown, and flapped their wings and jumped up into his donkey cart. And all at once a band began to play, and the procession started, and the donkey cart followed the elephant, and Emmaline and Susabet sat in the donkey cart beside the clown.

When Farmer Ben saw that circus procession he felt worried and said to himself, "My goodness! I hope Emmaline and Susabet are not going to leave me and travel with the circus."

But when the circus procession got back to the field, Emmaline and Susabet said, "Cluck, cluck," to the clown, and the clown said, "Good-by, Hens," and they jumped out and went home.

"That was a fine adventure, Emmaline," said Susabet. "I enjoyed every minute of it."

"So did I, Susabet," said Emmaline. "But I don't think a circus would be a good place for a hen all the time."

Dominion of Canada

Yukon Territory

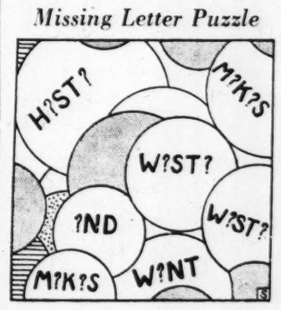
Before the discovery of gold in the Yukon Territory the region was inhabited by only a few Indians, but when the great Klondike gold field was opened up in 1896, people from all over the world poured into the country. Within the next four years 30,000 newcomers had arrived and many of them suffered great hardships in their search for gold.

Up to 1840 there had been little exploration through this region, but in that year, Robert Campbell, a fur trader in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, discovered and named the Pelly River, one of the main branches of the Yukon River. Before the discovery of the Klondike gold field this section had been part of the great Northwest Territories, but at that time it was organized as a separate territory. It was named after the Yukon River, which is the fifth largest river in North America. This river first flows north and northwest, then makes a direct turn to the southwest on its way to the Pacific Ocean.

As the Yukon Territory is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, the winters are long and severe. The summers, while short, are pleasant, and due to the long days—when there is sometimes sunlight for 20 hours—beautiful flowers and vegetables of fine quality can be raised.

Dawson, the capital, was a thriving town in the gold days, when it was founded, but its population has greatly decreased of late years. White Horse is the center of the copper mining district.

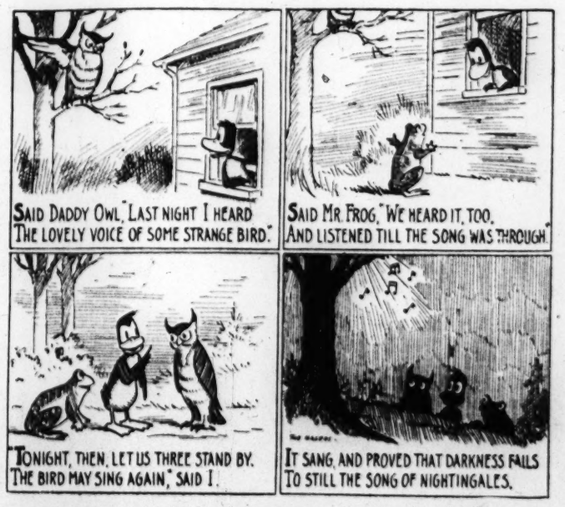
Missing Letter Puzzle



Supply the Proper Vowels in Place of the Question Marks and Find an Old Maxim.

Answer to Number Puzzle: 6, 7, 10, 11.

The Adventures of Waddles


SAID DADDY OWL, "LAST NIGHT I HEARD THE LOVELY VOICE OF SOME STRANGE BIRD."
SAID MR. FROG, "WE HEARD IT, TOO. AND LISTENED TILL THE SONG WAS THROUGH."
"TONIGHT, THEN, LET US THREE STAND BY. THE BIRD MAY SING AGAIN," SAID I.
IT SANG, AND PROVED THAT DARKNESS FAILS TO STILL THE SONG OF NIGHTINGALES.

Apartment Garden Parties

Jacksonville, Ill.

A WOMAN owned a large flower garden where gorgeous old-fashioned and rare flowers bloomed in great profusion of beauty. Because of her love for her garden she spent much of her spare time assisting the gardener in weeding, pruning and tending. How she enjoyed it! She wished that everyone could enjoy it with her.

She sometimes expressed wonder why her friends did not call more often—she had invited them. Then she remembered that they had gardens of their own and were busy in them.

One day 20 women in a near-by apartment house received invitations to a garden party in her garden. Not one invitation was declined!

The day of the party was a bright one. The guests all came in their summer finery and the garden seemed to blossom forth gayly; and the flowers appeared to vie with each other in their efforts to attract with color, form and perfume the friends who had no flowers of their own.

It was a very successful party, and not the least appreciated idea was the large bunch of cut flowers sent home with each guest as a parting gift.

This was the beginning of a series of garden parties to those women whose close quarters prevented any garden display except the window or porch boxes. Gradually, as might be surmised, "apartment garden parties" have become the fashion in the community and many other women are sharing their flowers in the same way.

The Flower Deluge

Los Angeles

THE laundress appeared at the kitchen door on Monday morning, wearing a beaming countenance. "Lawsy, Mis' Anne," she burst forth. 'Y'all oughta see the flowers Evelyn got at that gradyation!"

"Did she get so many, Lucy?"

"I say so!" came the gleeful rejoinder. "So many her pappy had to come with the 'spress wagon to get 'em home. She sure had mo'n any other girl."

The interest of the lady was aroused, and as she had a neighbor whose daughter was a member of the graduating class she proceeded to make inquiry, and this is what she learned:

Evelyn was the only Negro girl in the graduating class, and it had occurred to one of her classmates that since her parents were hard-working people, and perhaps not familiar with the custom on these occasions, she might not receive any flowers on this eventful night.

The classmate spoke of this to her mother, and mentioned it to several of her schoolmates as well, and the deluge of flowers was the result.

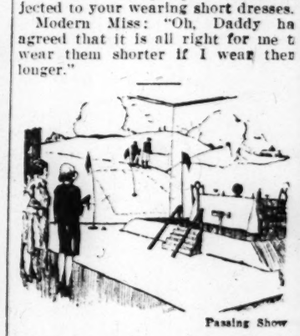
It was literally true that no other member of the class received as many, and also true that "her pappy had to come with the 'spress wagon to get 'em home."

In Lighter Vein

The Compromise

Aunt: "I thought your father objected to your wearing short dresses."

Modern Miss: "Oh, Daddy has agreed that it is all right for me to wear them shorter if I wear them longer."



Passing Show

Visitor: "What an unusual scheme of decoration for a dining room."

Golf Widow: "It's my husband's idea in case he dines at home."

Bostonian's Version

Old Mother Hubbard went to the receptacle for nourishment
To get her poor canine an osseous tidbit.
When she got there the cupboard was entirely denuded of its contents,
And so the poor doggie got the opposite of any.
—*Boston Transcript.*

Miss-Understanding

Browsing around the large assortment of Shakespearean works in the book department, the cultured individual was heard to murmur, "Tell me where is fancy bred."

To which an alert salesgirl replied "Bakery goods on the main floor, sir."

An Economical Way

"Papa," said big sister, "Junior is making pictures all over your bank book!"

"Junior! stop drawing on my account!"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Junior's Night

Mother: "But, Junior, you should let the darkness bother you."

Junior: "I wouldn't, Mother, if it didn't get in my eyes!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Monitor and Crime

IN ANSWERING a reader who had complained of the apparent disinclination of wet newspapers to print dry news, the New York Evening Post said recently:

> New York papers may be wet, but, on the other hand, the news emphasis of The Christian Science Monitor is certainly dry. It cannot even present a complete picture of prohibition conditions in the United States, because its religious policies prevent it from printing the killings and other unpleasant incidents of enforcement.

A portion of this statement is undeniably true. The Christian Science Monitor is indeed dry and it does lay emphasis on dry news, just exactly as it lays emphasis on good news, on news of progressive movements, on news of the fine achievements which the people of this world are from day to day accomplishing. But our very excellent contemporary is in error when it alleges that the religious policies of the Monitor intervene to prevent publication of news of killings attendant upon prohibition enforcement. Not only is this statement inaccurate, since the Monitor has steadily chronicled events of that character, but it indicates a misunderstanding of the attitude of the Monitor toward crime news in general which may well be corrected.

So far as the records of fatalities attending prohibition enforcement are concerned, the Monitor has not failed to give them the attention which their importance as incidents to a great moral crusade demand. The reports of such events have not been sensationalized in the Monitor, nor has this paper fallen into the error, apparent in the columns of many of its contemporaries, of regarding every tough and hijacker who happens to have met an untimely end in his efforts to violate the prohibition law as a hero and a martyr. It is one of the extraordinary phenomena of American journalism that it expends so much more of sympathy upon the five or six men who unfortunately have been slain by officers in their efforts to enforce the prohibition law than it does upon the great numbers of policemen and other law officers who in the same period have themselves laid down their lives in their line of duty.

Commenting upon this tendency of many newspapers, the Los Angeles Times recently published an editorial entitled, "Magnifying Mistakes," which read in part:

> There seems to be a good deal of overemphasis for wet propaganda purposes of such regrettable affairs as the slaying of Jacob Hanson at Niagara Falls and of Henry Virkulla at International Falls, Minn. If either man had been killed by a policeman who mistook him for a burglar, the case would have been dismissed, so far as national public interest is concerned, in a few lines of print, and it is inconceivable that it could have become a subject for congressional discussion. Men have been slain even by Department of Justice agents in pursuit of automobile thieves without demands by wet newspapers that federal officers cease trying to enforce the law by the same methods employed by all peace officers. The wet press is rabid when a prohibition officer uses a weapon on a rumrunner; when a policeman shoots a robber, however, it is for covering him with medals.

In nine issues published between June 3 and June 22, the Monitor printed no less than seven columns of matter bearing upon the enforcement of the prohibition law, and in these seven columns ten items dealt in some way with the killings committed by the law enforcement officers in the performance of their duty. This would not seem to indicate any inhibition, religious or otherwise, making it impossible for the Monitor to cover the essential facts in this crusade for law enforcement.

But we cannot dismiss the subject without pointing out that the position of the Monitor in relation to crime news in general is not at all what the Evening Post would give its readers to understand. The Monitor does not indeed chronicle mere vulgar or sensational crimes. It does not believe that the minds of its readers are in any way helped by reading detailed stories of murders, robberies, or other criminal activities. It frankly fails to understand why an obscure person who has become the victim of a crime, or the criminal himself, thereby acquires such importance that his daily doings, or the form of his defense, must be set forth for the amusement of newspaper readers. But when a crime has any bearing upon the progress or the history of the world, it receives adequate attention in this newspaper.

In a recent interview, which received considerable publicity, Roland R. Harrison, executive editor of the Monitor, expressed its attitude on crime news so succinctly that a part of the interview may well be quoted here:

> From the beginning the Monitor has had no room in its columns for crime simply as crime. True, it prints reports of many things that might be classed as crime in that they have to do with violation of law, but such publication is warranted by the fact that the events recorded have an interest and a bearing on affairs that extend far beyond the locality or country in which the alleged crime was committed. As examples of cases of this kind, I would mention the attempted assassination of Mussolini, the Sacco-Vanzetti case and the Daugherty-Sinclair oil scandal trials. In all these we find news elements which, due to political, humanitarian or some other equally broad reason, make them world-wide in their scope. Crime never is recorded for crime's sake.

This position has been that of the Monitor in the past and will be maintained in the future. Those who have a morbid interest in the sensational details of crime may be disappointed in looking to the Monitor for the gratification of such taste. The reader who desires to keep informed of the great movements of the world, in whatever branch of human activity, need not have the slightest apprehension that he will be left in whole or partial ignorance of any of these facts because they happen to be attended or affected by some criminal activity.

Speeches From the Throne

THE British Labor Cabinet has been engaged in the preparation of the King's Speech from the Throne, for the opening of the parliamentary session. It will be the first time that a speech has been written by a Labor Government, for the parliamentary session had already begun when Mr. MacDonald became Prime Minister in 1924. When the King does not attend Parliament in person, the speech is read by the Lord Chancellor, who is careful to say that it is in "His Majesty's own words." That, of course, is a polite and transparent fiction. Not only the specific legislative proposals but the style of the speech change with the Prime Ministers who write it. Lord Melbourne's compositions were dull. Disraeli made Queen Victoria use picturesque language. Referring to one of England's military expeditions, she once spoke of "the elephants of Asia carrying the artillery of Europe over the mountains of Rasselas." During the war period Mr. Lloyd George made the King's speeches longer and used them as manifestoes to the country.

The important phase of the procedure of the King's Speech, however, is not its style or even what it says. Programs are usually stated in vague terms. The utility of the speech is that it affords an opportunity for thoroughgoing debate on the policy of the Government. Several days are spent by the House of Commons in deciding upon "a humble address" which is presented to the King, thanking him "for the most gracious speech which Your Majesty has addressed to both houses of Parliament." The Opposition offers amendments to the address which is prepared by the Government. The House of Commons is forced to divide and there is a general line-up on the policies of the Government with those of the Opposition. There is a general clearing of the air, which paves the way for speedier work on the details of legislation. In the congressional system there is no such clash of antagonists. The President speaks, his message is printed in the Congressional Record and is theoretically referred to congressional committees for consideration that it rarely receives. During the first half-century of Congress the President's message was debated as a whole. Only once in recent years has this practice been followed—in the case of President Harding's first inaugural message to Congress.

But before the King's Speech is debated, Parliament insists on its ancient privileges. A bill is read for the first time in each House to show that it has the right to deal with any business that it cares to before it goes on to consider the proposals in the King's Speech. In the Lords, a Select Vestries Bill is usually read. In the Commons, the favorite bill is one for the more effectual preventing of clandestine outlawries. Neither bill is again heard of, but the ancient rights have been established. Parliament is then ready to consider the business which the Cabinet wishes to lay before it.

The Fettered or the Free?

NOW the great question arises: Is General Dawes, defying custom by donning a dress suit instead of the customary satin knee breeches at the recent court ceremony at Buckingham Palace, to be classed among the fettered or the free? Hail to the day when men will no longer be bound to wear what drab custom dictates. So cry the reformers. But change to what? General Dawes asserted his liberty by choosing black in place of the gay colors which adorned his diplomatic brethren—black, relieved only by starched front and a happy smile. His action may not please the fancy costumiers, but the tailors ordinary chuckle, for formal dress has triumphed in high places.

Yet is liberty symbolized by a dress suit? It is the style called for at prominent social gatherings, and on summer evenings especially is worn, as a rule, reluctantly. There are more comfortable costumes, not necessarily confined to the "shorts" and open-neck shirt courageously worn at Ascot the other day by a gentleman who would be modern. General Dawes must have been reminded of the kilt on his visit to the Highlands of Scotland. Color enough in that with its variegated tartans. And why depart from the ordinary business suit? No greater sartorial fetter exists than the dress suit, it is generally agreed.

So that the case having been presented for the plaintiff and the defendant, the question still remains: Is General Dawes to be included among the fettered or the free?

Art in Public Places

ONCE more has the wayward chisel of Jacob Epstein, modernistic sculptor, aroused the echoes of controversy in British art circles. The prolonged furore over "Rima"—Mr. Epstein's conception of a marble tribute to Hudson, the naturalist—has scarcely subsided, when the appearance of his "Night" group in full view of London's busy crowds proves that the conflict over modernistic monuments in public places is by no means at an end.

If both parties to the fray were using the same battle field and meeting each other's attacks on the same ground, the process of settlement might seem less complicated. The modernist camp proclaims that art transcends all claims of public opinion, and that if Mr. Epstein's artistic genius bids him depict Night in somewhat forbidding form, there can be no higher court of appeal to say it should be otherwise. The opposition, on the other hand, ignoring the despotic claims of the artist's genius, bases its case mainly on what the public really wants. G. K. Chesterton, lusty champion of the opposition, would tell the sculptor "to design his delicate monsters and exquisite nightmares for the studio or the private view or the private patron. . . . But he should leave the statue in the street to the man in the street."

But here the question arises: Suppose the man in the street, or a certain section of him, likes what the modern artist gives him and heartily disagrees with the tastes of his more conventional brethren! Such marked differences of opinion may not have come to the fore when Greek Venuses and Apollos in marble represented a national religion, or when the Renaissance brought a universal love of classical art forms, or when the stodgy, be-trousered statues of Victorian days were clearly in tune with the sober respectability of the age. But today such differences are very much in evidence, and many are doubtless wondering what manner of the sculptor's art could safely claim to portray the present changing era, with its alternate yearning for the new and hankering after the old.

But, after all, the main burden of criticism aroused by modern adventures in statuary design is not that they are new, but that they are not pleasing. And the public taste, however much the artistic mood of the day runs to darker motives, will be found in the long run to prefer the brighter subject. Such preference may seem artistic appreciation of a limited order, but the plain fact remains that the great majority of people would rather that a monument which they are invited to gaze upon daily in their streets, squares or parks should symbolize the happier emotions or the higher qualities of the race, and the suitability of such a work is usually—and rightly—judged by those standards.

It's "Bobby" Jones Again

IT IS not so long ago that the three or four million people who play golf in the United States, to say nothing of the many more persons who follow but do not take part in it, would have heard with astonishment that an amateur had succeeded in winning the United States open championship title. Even in such an uncertain game as golf, however, the announcement that Robert T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., has won the open championship of 1929 will surprise no one. His record during the last few years has been of such a standard that when he enters a championship tournament, either in the United States or Great Britain, he becomes the favorite for the title.

Although "Bobby" Jones plays a fine type of golf, it is doubtful if he ever played golf of so high a quality as during his four days of play on the Winged Foot Golf Club links at Mamaroneck, N. Y. Twice during the championship he turned in cards of sixty-nine for the eighteen-hole course, and he was the only player able to break seventy. This was the fourth year that he had finished the regulation seventy-two holes of play in a tie with a professional player, and it was the second time that he has won a play-off. Today he stands as both the amateur and professional champion of the United States, with three United States open and four amateur titles, as well as two British open championships, to his credit.

Forced Landings

THE rescue of Major Ramon Franco and his three companions has accomplished something for aviation which would not have resulted if their flight from Cartagena, Spain, to New York, had been completed without incident. They have demonstrated the wisdom of those who contend that the proper aircraft for transatlantic flying is the seaplane rather than the land plane.

Overrunning the Azores in a fog, the aviators landed to check their position. When they again took off, they faced head winds and exhausted their fuel supply. Then for a week they drifted. Rough seas lashed them, but in their stout seaplane, and with a fortnight's supply of food, they were safe until they were found by the British aircraft carrier Eagle.

Major Franco's use of a seaplane was dictated from experience. When in January, 1926, he flew with three companions from Spain to Brazil, he used a Dornier Wal, which would have proven seaworthy had he been forced to land. The experience of Commander Rogers and his crew in the seaplane in which they flew from San Francisco toward Honolulu and drifted at sea for nine days when they were forced down short of their destination, affords a marked contrast to the disappearance of land planes which have attempted similar flights. Commander de Pinedo's four-continent flight came to a happy conclusion because of his plane's ability to remain afloat when he was forced down near the Azores.

The question has been summed up in a single remark by Will Rogers, whose succinct opinions lose nothing because of their humor. "You never heard of anyone," he said, "trying to fly overland from New York to San Francisco in a seaplane."

Editorial Notes

In speaking of S. O. Levinson of Chicago who originated the plan for "outlawing war," an idea which later bore fruition in the Pact of Paris, the Manchester Guardian said:

> His achievement is what the Americans call a one-man achievement, that has crowned a one-man campaign. Truly, it is prodigious, and if the Nobel prize is awarded to Mr. Levinson, it will never have had a worthier recipient.

And almost as inspiring as the achievement is the fact that it daily gains timely recognition and reward.

In adopting the following code of ethics, the National Association of Broadcasters has not only taken a great step forward for the radio industry, but has undoubtedly done much toward the elevation of other forms of entertainment:

> Recognizing that the radio audience includes persons of all ages and all types of political, social and religious belief, every broadcaster will endeavor to prevent using any matter which would commonly be regarded as offensive.

In New York the other day the contents of an old-time livery stable were auctioned off. These included sixty horses, many wagons and sets of harness, and ten goats. This is news to the average New Yorker, who didn't know there were any more horses in New York, let alone goats.

Those aviators who may be planning to fly to the sun, which is 93,000,000 miles from the earth, will no doubt take advantage of the fact that the moon is only 238,800 miles away, to refuel and look their planes over.

A perpetual holiday is not supposed to be good for man, woman or child, but a perpetual naval holiday, to be followed by a perpetual military holiday, would surely seem to be exceptions to this rule.

Fifty-Seven Minutes, South Latitude

BALIK PAPAN, BORNEO

"THAT'S all you can say about it," declared the Chief Engineer, who sat on my left at dinner. "It's fifty-seven minutes, south latitude—and ten times fifty-seven miles from nowhere!"

However, I have noticed that chief engineers are rarely enthusiastic about anything, unless it is their engines; and even then they do not all share McAndrews' love for "these." Besides, for one to whom the remote places and the obscure outports have a strange sort of fascination, what could be more enticing than "ten times fifty-seven miles from nowhere?" And fifty-seven minutes, south latitude, was just a few miles nearer the equator than any place I had thus far tarried in; it was, in a manner of speaking, in the very shadow of "The Line."

All this refers to the next stopping place among the ports of romance as one leaves Macassar, in the Celebes, bound for the China Sea. I say "romance" advisedly, although there are those who might not find it in a great oil port, albeit so remote from the world and so little known to all except those concerned in the oil industry as is Balik Papan, on the east coast of Dutch Borneo. But, as we have seen, there are different sorts of romance, and the matter of relativity has also a great deal to do with it. And if there is not romance in the thought of men coming, only a few years ago, to the inhospitable sandy shores of this huge, little-explored island of Borneo—where, as the circus placards used to tell us, the "wild men" come from—and here finding in vast quantities the much-prized and far-sought commodity transformable into the liquid variously known as petrol, gasoline and benzine, where, pray, is romance?

Consider, then, Balik Papan, one of the greatest oil ports in the East, a town—city, rather—built and made attractive for white and dark men alike here in a place seemingly intended by nature for anything but a white man's habitat, under the flaming sun of fifty-seven minutes, south latitude, accurately described by chief engineers as a long distance from anywhere at all, and known for a thousand years but to Dyaks and a few far-trading Javanese sailors.

* * *

As an example of colonization it is a smaller rival of Singapore and Hong Kong. Like those, its very existence is romantic, quite as is the roar and glare of the great flaming furnaces at night, the dark-skinned, gnome-like figures which ever dart and scamper about them, the glow of the white fires against the tropic sky, the rattle of the winches and the shouts of the Indian coolies loading a dozen ships for far-away great ports, the steady thunder of the surf and the rush of the trade breeze through the palm trees, the occasional piercing cries from the near-by jungle, and the benignant gleam of the Southern Cross overhead.

Ah, yes, here at Balik Papan is romance in plenty; romance, perhaps, of a sort different from that at Samarang and Samarinda, Sarawak and Sandakan, Singapore and Soerabaia and Sulu, but romance indeed. Here is the romance of high achievement in a far-placed land, of the development, not only of the things of utility, but of the things of beauty as well, where nature was least hospitable and "the silent, sullen peoples" offered no hand of welcome. Here the magic word, "oil," has transformed a wilderness and brought men together from every land, a few to direct, many to labor, but all to find profit and a measure of content, even at fifty-seven minutes, south latitude.

Balik Papan is, of course, essentially Dutch, but there are a surprising number of Americans there in the capacity of drillers, since it appears that the Americans have developed an outstanding skill in that sort of endeavor. There are other Europeans of almost every nationality, and there are Indians, Javanese, natives of Borneo, Japanese, Filipinos and, of course, the Chinese, together with a thousand more of race blends wholly indistinguishable. For the main part of the unskilled work, Indian coolies have been brought here, for the Javanese refuses to forsake the quiet charm of his more southerly isles to labor "in the shadow of the Line."

And along the beach, beyond the European section, the Chinese town discloses again the promptness of the men of Canton and Swatow and Amoy to take advantage of every trade opportunity everywhere. Into their community, too, they have admitted an occasional Japanese photographer or professional man, a Moslem silk dealer or a Hindu tailor; and as another of the numberless Malaysian Archipelago manifestations of the possibilities of "interracialism," all these live and work in amity in Balik Papan at fifty-seven minutes, south latitude.

* * *

To estimate the number of gallons—or barrels, or however oil is reckoned—which are shipped from Balik Papan in the course of a year, would necessitate a resort to astronomical mathematics, and mean nothing particular anyway to the average person. But what has come about in this far place because of all those shipments is very manifest as soon as one steps ashore. At the head of the wharf the ubiquitous motor, of course, awaits, and the Chinese driver admits of no doubt whatever as to the direction or distance his patron desires to go.

The problem is easily disposed of by continuing to drive until directed to stop, and then charging whatever seems, in a quick appraisal of the newcomer, likely to be paid without demur. For the roads on which motors may be used in Borneo are not many, and in Balik Papan they are somewhat less than that. Yet there is a well-metaled mile between the oil works and the European town, and along that mile, lines of fine shade trees almost meet overhead, while on the beach side, built on posts that the air may circulate underneath, are the bungalows of the Europeans, shaded by banyan and palm and tamarind, facing the sea and its seldom-ceasing gentle breeze, attractive and comfortable.

Among these is a broad-terraced club maintained by the oil companies and available to every visitor. Shops with the products of Europe, from Swiss watches to English chocolates, are numerous, while the Chinese merchant a few rods farther on offers all the mysterious wares to be found in the bazaars of Foochow or Nanking. And if the magic of oil has here at fifty-seven minutes, south latitude, in a region not long since remote and unknown, brought prosperity to many and fortune to a few, it has also developed one of the most striking small international—and interracial—communities in the Orient. And that, beyond all the rest, is an achievement well worth while.

On the whole, then, I am inclined to disagree with my friend, the Chief Engineer, that "all you can say about Balik Papan is that it is fifty-seven minutes, south latitude—and ten times fifty-seven miles from nowhere!"

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

FORMATION of a European Chamber of Cinematography is proposed at the instance of French producers as a preface to the founding of an international cinematograph institute. There is in France at the moment a movement to reorganize the whole industry in this country. Closer co-operation among the leading producers, the knitting more firmly together of the various branches of the industry, a demand for national support of the industry, and a promise of support for national activities—social, industrial, agricultural—are put forward. If the French factors of production can be welded into one more or less homogeneous body, then a new day will really have dawned for French motion pictures. Then the establishment of a chamber—after the order of chambers of commerce—to group European interests, will be well within the possibility of the French industry, and the international cinematograph institute can properly be foreshadowed.

* * *

The island on which Calypso imprisoned Ulysses seven years was no island at all, says the eminent authority on Homer, Victor Bérard, writing in the Revue des Deux Mondes. The Greek word "amphiroutos" means "island with two banks," or peninsula, used in the sense that the ancient geographers spoke of Italy, when they called it an island. The Arabs today refer to Arabia in this way. M. Bérard proceeds to divulge the secret of his discovery of Calypso's island, which he made some years ago. He used to think it the Perejil Isle by Ceuta, but it has turned out to be, according to the results of his own investigation, a peninsula no great distance away—one lying at the head of the Gulf of Benzus and near to the Mont aux Singes.

* * *

You may see of a morning in the Bois de Boulogne a smart open carriage with a high-stepping horse, driven by an aristocratic-looking girl. Beside her is seated with great dignity a coachman. For her the wheels of a carriage are still rolling, but for the President of France they have stopped moving. There is something historical in the gesture of M. Doumergue, when he presented recently six of the presidential carriages to the Musée de la Voiture in the Palais de Compiègne. The day of the horse-drawn turnout has by this act passed from reality to tradition. The museum is worth a visit, if it interests you to see how Mme. de Sévigné was transported to Vichy, or in what "berline" Napoleon traveled from Paris to Moscow, or from what "patache" Victor Hugo regarded the countryside. For the sake of these memories, may the aristocratic girl in the Bois go on pleasantly rolling along for a long time to come.

* * *

A writer has drawn a fine distinction between the English word "king" and the French word which normally translates it "roi." There is a difference. The former is a derivative of the Anglo-Saxon "cyng," which in turn comes from the Anglo-Saxon "cynn," or kin. "King" refers in thought, then, rather to the person of a man of noble birth, in contrast to the French "roi," which has an intellectual connotation embracing the sense of his authority. "Roi" comes from the Latin "rex," and infinitive "regere," meaning "to rule." In this way the writer explains King George V as a symbol of British unity, rather than a director of British fortunes.

* * *

In matter of castle and legend the River Loire is to France what the Rhine is to Germany. The Loire rises not far from Lyons, proceeds in a general northerly direction to Orleans—not very far from Paris—and turns down a lovely valley, to pass finally into the Bay of Biscay. The valley of the Loire is like the court train of a queen. The river is a winding blue band, and the meadows and wooded knolls make a background of brocade. The white roads and picturesque towns form patterns, and the jewels which sparkle here and there are the chateaus. This is the valley of Ronsard the poet. This is the valley of Blois and Chenonceaux. This is the valley where hardly a town has not its remnant of twelfth to sixteenth century architecture. Invitations have recently gone out far and wide for all who have hours to spare and eyes to see to come to the valley of the Loire.

* * *

The movement from field to town is constant. More than half the population farmed even such a short time ago as 1920, but now less than half is engaged in agriculture. In 1870 France was exporting wheat; in 1905 France grew all the wheat needed; today 10 per cent of the wheat consumed is imported. The amount of land raising wheat is nearly one-quarter less than in 1913. When these statistics were put up to the Government, it was agreed to start an investigation in order to see what can be done to remedy the situation. The drift urbanward is hardly likely to be checked, for France has increased as an industrial power since the war more in proportion than any other continental state. The answer would seem to lie with improved methods of agriculture and a more careful education of the farmer; this will augment production.

* * *

The black-faced calendar of France is spotted with thirteen red holidays; there are about half this number in America, and there used to be twice the number in Austria. Paris, on one of these days, is a singular city. Sight-seeing buses, filled mainly with English people, lunge at their own speed through the semiempty streets; platoons of Boy Scouts are trudging toward a station; families of five are pedaling toward the woods on bicycles; and lusty country fellows, with red cheeks and brown leggings, are viewing the city for the first time. Before the early summer day has become really warm, trains and automobiles have contributed to the exodus of nearly half a million Parisians.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Pilgrim Maiden

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During a visit to Boston in 1922, I made the acquaintance, in the beautiful and interesting old town of Plymouth, of the "Pilgrim Maiden," and today I find that many do not know of her existence.

This beautiful little statue in bronze may be found beside the "sweet brook that runs under the hillside," as the early settlers called it, and stands on a rough granite bowlder, which one loves to think stood there in those olden days when the little stream, out of whose bed it seems to have arisen, lured the Pilgrim Fathers to choose this spot for their first resting place.

In the hearts of all who love humanity, the great American Nation holds a place and awakens the chorus of gratitude, and how much the world owes to the purity of motive, the courage, perseverance and love for God or conscience which actuated the brave men and women who are the true founders of this Nation will be unfolded more and more each day as the grand meaning of the founding of this people dawns upon them.

Much has been said of late concerning the identity of the discoverer of America, and although the full measure of gratitude for this event must always be accorded to that individual, yet the real and significant fact—the thing that has influenced the whole world—was the landing in that icebound bay in 1620 of whose men and women, who through many a trial came seeking to worship God aright. These are the true discoverers and founders of America, for today they are the corner stone of American ideals and American strength and religion, against which love of adventure, the hope of gain and desire for material wealth cannot compete.

The statue of the Pilgrim Maiden is a wonderful depiction of these things. Standing there, the wind blowing the skirts of her dress and apron, the Bible clasped firmly in one hand, her feet shod in the ancient style of shoe worn at that time, planted firmly on the rough granite, she is a type of purpose, faith and strength. These qualities the uplifted face, with its firm, dainty chin and mouth, reveal, indicating a hope, the fulfillment of which the eyes seem to behold as they gaze steadily out over the years, even as they do over the little stream as it winds its way to the sea over the stone-strewn flats which have now been turned into a charming garden.

The inscription on a bronze tablet on one of the rocks beside the pool, over which the maiden stands guard, reads:

> To Those Intrepid English Women
> Whose Courage, Fortitude and
> Devotion Brought a New Nation Into
> Being, This Statue of the Pilgrim
> Maiden Is Dedicated.

No American citizen should miss this exquisitely beautiful spot, nor fail to get the inspiration of all for which it stands, even as a "stranger in a strange land" has learned to know and love it.

MAUDE A. LAW.

Barbados, B. W. I.